MINISTRY OF NATURAL RESOURCES

North Bay District

LAND USE GUIDELINES

Ontario

Ministry of
Natural
Resources

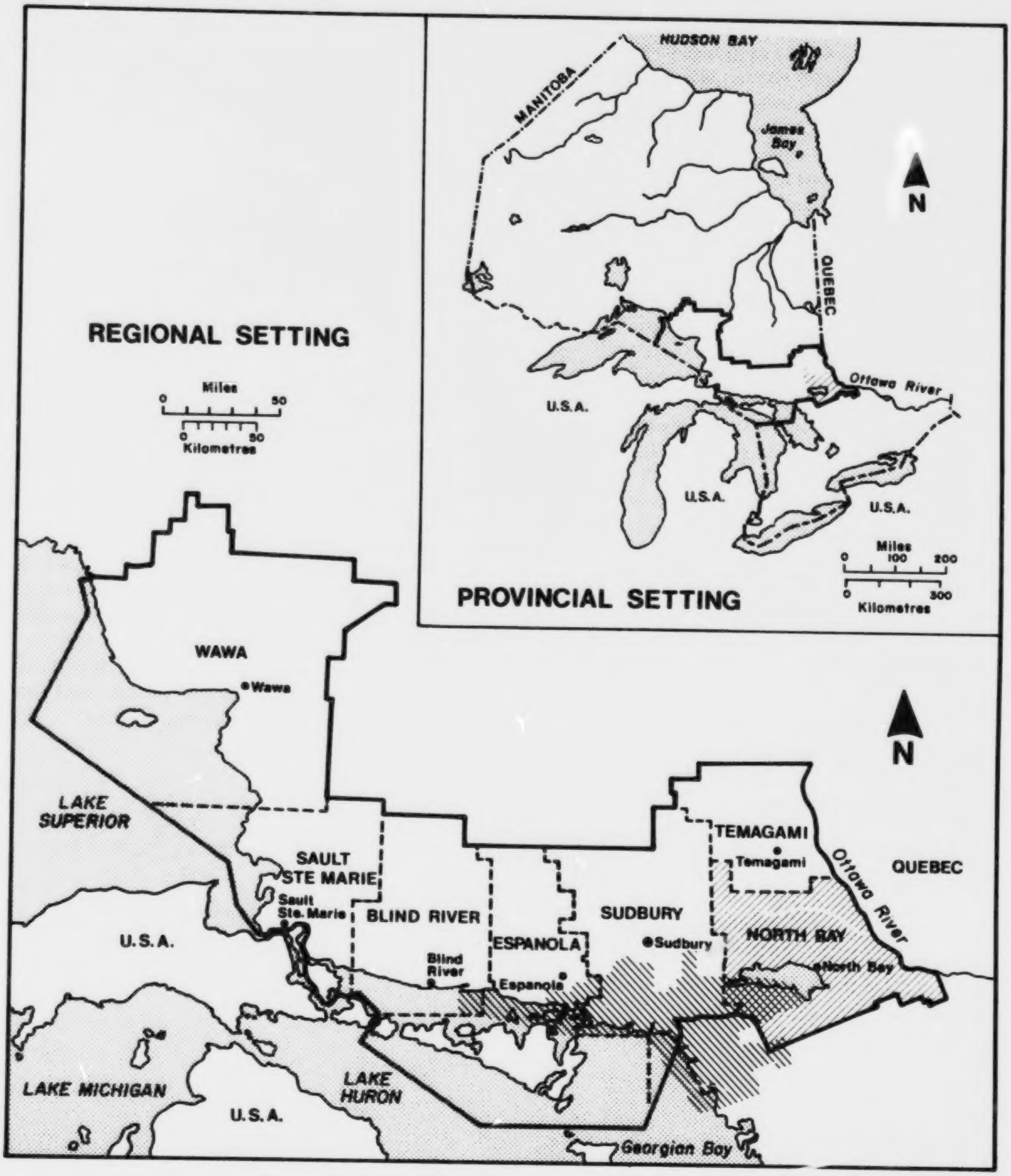
Hon. Alan W. Pope
Minister

W. T. Foster
Deputy Minister

1983

MAP 1

PROVINCIAL AND REGIONAL SETTING OF NORTH BAY DISTRICT



▨ North Bay District
--- District Administrative Boundary
— Northeastern Region Administrative Boundary
—·— Provincial Boundary
--- International Boundary
▧ North Georgian Bay Recreational Reserve
REGIONAL SETTING
Miles
0
50
0
50
Kilometres
PROVINCIAL SETTING
HUDSON BAY
MANITOBA
James Bay
QUEBEC
Ottawa River
U.S.A.
U.S.A.
U.S.A.
Miles
0
100
200
0
300
Kilometres
N
N
WAWA
Wawa
LAKE SUPERIOR
SAULT STE MARIE
Sault Ste. Marie
BLIND RIVER
Blind River
ESPANOLA
Espanola
SUDBURY
Sudbury
TEMAGAMI
Temagami
NORTH BAY
North Bay
QUEBEC
Ottawa River
U.S.A.
LAKE MICHIGAN
U.S.A.
LAKE HURON
Georgian Bay

FOREWORD

The Ministry of Natural Resources has a primary responsibility for the management of the Province's natural resources, in particular those related to resource development and outdoor recreation.

This document will serve as a design for integrated resource development in the North Bay District. It is also intended to provide others with an understanding of the Ministry's mandate and its programs which rely on both Crown and private lands for success.

To ensure an integrated approach, the *North Bay District Land Use Guidelines* identifies where and in what manner the Ministry may use Crown land, and to what extent it may wish to suggest uses of private land, in working towards the achievement of Ministry objectives.

For Crown land, the Ministry must consider the land and water requirements for both its own programs and those of other government agencies. This will require ongoing liaison with these other agencies. The Ministry will continue to consult with private landowners and local municipalities since the latter have the responsibility for control of private land use.

The program targets and approaches outlined in this document follow the overall direction outlined in the Ministry's *Northeastern Ontario Strategic Land Use Plan*. The *Land Use Guidelines* may serve as one of the sources of information for Ministry involvement in the planning process of municipalities and other agencies. It is recognized, however, that this document has no legal status.

Planning is a continuous process and must be responsive to changing needs, information and technology. Thus the targets and strategies presented in this document are subject to revision based on such factors as changes in government policy, new or refined resource information and significant changes to land use in other planning documents. To accommodate changes the *Land Use Guidelines* will normally be reviewed every ten years and will involve full public consultation.

Comments may be addressed to the District Manager at any time.

Regional Director
Northeastern Region

District Manager
North Bay District

contents

FOREWORD v
CONTENTS vii
MAPS viii
TABLES viii

I INTRODUCTION 1
A: district context 1
B: terms of reference 2
C: planning process 4
D: target assignment 5
E: summary of planning options 5
  1. OPTION ONE 6
  2. OPTION TWO 6
  3. OPTION THREE 6
F: response to planning options 7

II POLICIES AND GUIDELINES 9
A: introduction 9
B: general policies 9
  1. GENERAL MANAGEMENT STRATEGY 9
  2. ENVIRONMENT 9
  3. LOCAL AND TRADITIONAL USERS 10
  4. LAND AND WATER MANAGEMENT 10
  5. ENERGY RESOURCES 16
C: resource policies 17
  1. AGRICULTURE 17
  2. COTTAGING 17
  3. CROWN LAND RECREATION 18
  4. FIRE MANAGEMENT 19
  5. FISHERIES MANAGEMENT 21
  6. FOREST MANAGEMENT 23
  7. MINERAL MANAGEMENT 25
  8. PROVINCIAL PARKS 26
  9. TOURISM 29
  10. WILDLIFE MANAGEMENT 30
  11. WILD RICE 37
  12. SUMMARY OF TARGET ACHIEVEMENT 37
D: land use areas — guidelines 38
  1. THE McCONNELL LAKES AREA 41
  2. JOCKO RIVER AREA 42
  3. EXISTING PROVINCIAL PARKS 45
  4a. SAMUEL de CHAMPLAIN PROVINCIAL PARK ADDITION 46
  b. SOUTH BAY 48
  c. RESTOULE PROVINCIAL PARK ADDITION 50
  d. FRENCH RIVER 52
  5. TROUT LAKE-MATTAWA RIVER AREA 54
  6. CRITICAL AGGREGATE AREAS 57
  7. AMABLE DU FOND RIVER AREA 59
  8. SOUTH RIVER-VEUVE RIVER AREA 62
  9. COMMANDA LAKE AREA 65
  10. RESTOULE RIVER AREA 68
  11. WEST BAY AREA 70
  12. URBAN AREAS 73
  13. STURGEON RIVER AREA 74
  14. EMERALD LAKE AREA 77
  15. RED CEDAR LAKE AREA 80
  16. NIPISSING AND HIMSWORTH CROWN GAME PRESERVES 83
  17. TOMIKO LAKE AREA 86
  18. LAKE NIPISSING-FRENCH RIVER AREA 89
  19. NIPISSING INDIAN RESERVE NUMBER 10 92
  20. DOKIS INDIAN RESERVE NUMBER 9 93
E: application 94
  1. METHODS OF APPLICATION 94
  2. RESOURCE MANAGEMENT PLANS 94
  3. MUNICIPAL PLANNING 94
  4. OTHER GOVERNMENT AGENCIES 95
  5. APPLICATION OF RESTRICTED AREA OR ZONING ORDERS 95

APPENDICES 97
A: public consultation 98
B: prime lake trout lakes 102
C: outpost camp selection criteria 104
D: forest management agreements 107

GLOSSARY 109

maps

1. Provincial and Regional Setting of North Bay District. iii

2. Area Designation 40

3. Area Designation 1:250,000 back cover

tables

1. Lake Trout Lakes — Classified by Quality of Fishery — April, 1982 — North Bay District. 22

2. Comparison of Present Timber Harvest and Target — North Bay District. 24

3. Existing Parks and Park Candidates — North Bay District. 29

4. Harvest Data for Black Bear — Fall, 1975 to Spring, 1976 — North Bay District. 34

5. Black Bear Harvested by Fall Moose and Deer Hunters — 1979 — North Bay District. 34

6. Summary of Target Achievement — North Bay District. 38

A: district context

The North Bay District is one of seven administrative Districts in the Northeastern Administrative Region of the Ministry of Natural Resources (map 1). The District covers an area of 11,900 square kilometres. Lake Nipissing, the largest surface water feature, accounts for 55 percent of the 1,500 square kilometres of water in the District.

The residents of North Bay, and the nearby communities of Sturgeon Falls, Verner, Powassan, Trout Creek and Mattawa comprise 75 percent of the total District population of 86,275 people. North Bay, the largest community, with a population of 52,000 is located in the south central part of the District, approximately 325 kilometres north of Toronto. There are two Indian Reserves in the District; both are on Lake Nipissing and have a combined population of 635 people.

The climate of the District is typified by severe winters, short warm summers and is moist in all seasons. Mean daily temperatures range from 18.9° C in July to minus 13.3° C in January.

Although local topography is influenced by underlying Precambrian bedrock of the Canadian Shield, the major control on topography and drainage is unconsolidated sediments deposited during the Pleistocene and Recent Eras. The District can be divided into three physiographic regions which resulted from the interaction of bedrock and glacial deposits. A lowland area of gently undulating plains forms the central and most extensive feature. To the north and south, the lower relief of the central plain gives way to rolling upland areas.

Sand is the predominant soil texture type in the District. Some loams occur east and west of Lake Nipissing and there are some pockets of silt and clay. Soils are generally shallow or bare (exposed bedrock) with some deep soils occurring in association with river valleys or areas of glacial deposition. Below elevation 366 metres there is widespread evidence of soil removal by post-glacial Great Lakes wave action.

There are two distinct drainage systems in the District. The Mattawa-Ottawa system drains the eastern portion of the District to the St. Lawrence River while the Sturgeon River - Lake Nipissing - French River system, drains the western portion south to Georgian Bay.

Local variations in terrain, soil and moisture influence the distribution of individual vegetation species and associations of species within the District. Disturbance by cutting and fire is extensive and has encouraged the spread of aspen and white birch which now cover large areas. Some pine stands remain, particularly in the southeast and northwest portion of the District. Hemlock and shade tolerant hardwoods occupy the east central portion of the District and a smaller area in the southwest section. An extensive area of spruce, balsam, poplar and white birch occurs in the north central portion of the District. Much of the central lowland area has been cleared of trees and converted to agricultural uses.

The pre-history of the area is dominated by information gleaned from the important prehistoric and historic thoroughfare formed by the Mattawa River - Lake Nipissing - French River waterways. Archaeologists have studied Indian campsites along these water systems producing conclusive evidence of use by people of the Shield and Laurentian Archaic period from about 2000 BC onwards.

The first European to travel the Mattawa River to Lake Nipissing was Etienne Brule in 1610. By 1622, Jean Nicolet was trading for pelts at a post on Lake Nipissing. For two centuries, after Samuel de Champlain's expedition along the river in 1615, the Mattawa route was well used by explorers and fur traders.

Square timber rafted down the Ottawa replaced fur as a major export item and trade peaked during the years 1845 to 1863. Logging began much later in the southern part of the District. The Hardy Lumber Company began operating near Restoule Lake in 1882. Farming closely followed the logging operations. By 1864 a thriving community existed at the junction of the Mattawa and Ottawa Rivers and by 1874 the first of two settlement roads had reached the Village of Nipissing.

In 1882, rails for the Canadian Pacific Railway were laid through North Bay and the following year regular boat service on Lake Nipissing was provided between Callander, North Bay, Sturgeon Falls and the French River. Steamboat service also served the new community of Haileybury from Mattawa up the Ottawa River and across Lake Temiskaming until the Temiskaming and Northern Ontario Railway service was provided in 1903.

The District is now served by three railways. Two major highways, numbers 11 and 17 intersect at North Bay. There are daily Air Canada flights to Toronto. Several regional air carriers provide service to Ottawa, Toronto and other Ontario centres. A number of local air services provide charter flights to tourists and the resource based industries.

Trans Canada pipelines parallel the Highway 17 and Highway 11 corridors and a spur line provides natural gas service to Temiskaming, Quebec. Several major hydro transmission lines traverse the area distributing power both within and beyond the District boundaries.

B: terms of reference

The *Land Use Guidelines* relates the policies of the *Northeastern Ontario Strategic Land Use Plan* to the District planning area by identifying the specific lands and waters necessary to achieve the Ministry's program targets.

The document will identify land use areas with detailed management guidelines. These guidelines will outline how the Ministry could use public land and how it would like to influence the use of private land to achieve its resource objectives and targets.

The *Land Use Guidelines* indicates what the Ministry of Natural Resources wishes to achieve on Crown land, and influence on private land and the lands of other agencies, such as conservation authorities, in order to achieve Ministry objectives. The document has no legal status. The planning control of private land in organized municipalities is exercised through municipal planning documents which are prepared in accordance with and under the authority of the *Planning Act* which is administered by the Ministry of Municipal Affairs and Housing.

There will be occasions when the Ministry will feel that a certain land use or proposed development on private land, while in conformity with municipal official planning documents, will have a negative impact on Ministry programs or interests. In such situations, the Ministry will attempt to resolve the problem through discussions with the proponents, the municipality and the Ministry of Municipal Affairs and Housing. If the Ministry is not satisfied with the results of the negotiations, it may consider taking further action under the procedures provided for by the *Planning Act* and in accordance with MNR policy.

The Ministry recognizes that private landowners, other government agencies, municipalities, conservation authorities and interest groups are key participants in any effort to achieve effective and integrated resource management. The Ministry will continue to work with these groups, especially with municipalities, through the Ministry's plan input and review program to ensure that natural resource values are considered in local planning documents.

There are other planning documents in effect to guide development in the District. Some are broad policy documents, pertaining to the planning region. Examples are:

- *Design for Development: Northeastern Ontario Region* which establishes long term guidelines to encourage the orderly social and economic development of the area, and provides a general framework for future government and private decision making; and,
- *Northeastern Ontario Strategic Land Use Plan* which presents the objectives and related targets that this Ministry hopes to attain by the year 2000, and forms the basis of the more detailed local *Land Use Guidelines*.

Other plans are much more detailed and provide land use prescriptions for specific areas of the District. These are:

- *An Interim Land Use Plan for the McConnell Lakes Area*
  In the 1970's conflicts between recreation and resource use began to develop in the popular McConnell Lakes area of the North Bay District. To address this situation, and implement integrated resource use, the Ministry prepared an interim land use plan for the McConnell Lakes area. This local area plan, approved in 1980, will be retained to provide additional guidelines for management in area 1 of the *North Bay District Land Use Guidelines*;
- *North Georgian Bay Recreational Reserve*
  The North Georgian Bay Recreational Reserve is a part of Ontario which has received special status due to its recreational potential and strategic location relative to centres of population. The Reserve spans parts of five MNR districts (see map 1). The *North Georgian Bay Recreational Reserve Act* which established the Reserve in 1963 directed the Minister to formulate a land use plan for the public lands which have potential for recreation. In 1971, the Minister tabled a plan, for the Reserve, which has been in effect to the present time. The original *Reserve Plan* was developed on the general concept that the recreational use of Crown land would normally be given preference over other uses but where other uses would not be excluded, except for very special cases.
  The *Land Use Guidelines* has been developed in keeping with the intent and purpose of the *Act*. Although the main concepts of the original *Reserve Plan* have been maintained, some alterations have been made in the *Land Use Guidelines* to accommodate changed conditions. This document has given special recognition to the unique recreation features of the Reserve, and will now be the guiding document for carrying out the intent of the *Act*. The *Act* which created the Reserve will remain in effect to guide future review and revisions of the document;
- *Recreational Zoning Plan - North Bay District*
  In February of 1948, staff of the Department of Lands and Forests completed a *Recreational Zoning Plan for the North Bay District*. That plan and subsequent amendments, outlined policies for land disposition in the North Bay District and portions of the Temagami District of the Ministry of Natural Resources until the present time. Direction previously provided in the *Recreational Zoning Plan* will now be found in the *North Bay District Land Use Guidelines*.

In the event of conflict between previous Ministry plans prepared for the North Bay District and the *North Bay District Land Use Guidelines*, the latter will normally apply. In the future, the *Land Use Guidelines* may be modified to reflect new information and changing circumstances.

Much of the southeastern portion of the District is under the jurisdiction of the North Bay-Mattawa Conservation Authority. Conservation authorities are independent corporate agencies set up jointly, under the *Conservation Authorities Act*, by local municipalities and the Province of Ontario to develop and implement water and related land management programs. The *Conservation Authorities Act* is administered on behalf of the Province of Ontario by the Ministry of Natural Resources.

The 39 conservation authorities are presently completing watershed plans that will outline the long-term direction of all authority programs. The primary program of authorities in flood and erosion control complements the Ministry's programs while the authorities' other programs, particularly those in forestry, fish, wildlife and recreation, supplement the efforts of the Ministry in these same areas. Both agencies are making every effort to reduce duplication and overlap in their planning and ensure that the delivery of resource management programs achieves the greatest possible benefits to the people of Ontario.

Two large planning areas, placed under planning controls by the Ministry of Municipal Affairs and Housing, occupy a large area of the western portion of the District. One plan, for the West Nipissing Planning Area, applies to 26 townships and another, for unorganized townships in the District of Sudbury, applies to the Townships of Janes and Henry. The plans for both these areas incorporate input from the Ministry of Natural Resources and land division or development proposal applications in each are circulated to the Ministry of Natural Resources.

Many municipalities in the District have official plans in effect. These were circulated to MNR in draft form and appropriate policies appear in most of these to satisfy such concerns as flood plain management, natural resource management and other concerns within this Ministry's mandate. Where amendments are required (i.e. flood plain management in the Township of East Ferris and the City of North Bay) these are actively being sought.

Official plans are in effect or nearing completion in the following municipalities:
- Bonfield
- Chisholm
- East Ferris
- Himsworth, North
- Himsworth, South - Powassan and Trout Creek
- Mattawa
- North Bay

The Township of Nipissing has a planning strategy in effect and the municipalities of Cache Bay, Caldwell, Field, Springer and Sturgeon Falls are included in the *Official Plan for the West Nipissing Planning Area.*

Where municipal plans are in place, the Ministry will make every attempt to recognize their intent; however, if conflicts become evident, the Ministry will consider taking further action under the procedures provided for by the *Planning Act.*

C: planning process

Public involvement in the Ministry's land use planning process first began with the development of the Ministry's *Northeastern Ontario Strategic Land Use Plan* but increased locally during the preparation of planning options. A *Background Information Document* for the North Bay District was prepared and circulated. Open houses were held in November, 1981 to display and explain the background information and the Ministry's planning process. The public was asked to comment on the accuracy of the Ministry's information and to provide any additional knowledge they had of the planning area and raise any problems or issues they felt should be addressed during the planning process.

In 1982, the Ministry produced a *Proposed Policy and Planning Options* document that outlined three planning options for the North Bay District. Open houses were held in May and June of 1982 by the District to explain the policy and proposals outlined in the document and invite public comment. In addition to receiving many verbal and written comments as a result of the open houses and circulation of the documents, the Ministry held follow-up meetings with municipalities and interest groups at their request. All public input was recorded, responded to where necessary, analysed, evaluated and filed.

Based on the analysis and evaluation of all the public input received, a final draft of the *Land Use Guidelines* has been prepared. The Minister personally reviewed the District summary and analysis of the public comment and discussed the draft *Land Use Guidelines* with the District Manager. Further modifications were made to the document as a result of the Ministry's internal review.

Copies of all comments received are available for viewing in the District Office, the Ministry's Main Office public reading room and the Legislative Library at Queen's Park. Details of the public consultation program, such as the attendance at open houses and the number of responses received, are found in appendix A.

D: target assignment

The *Land Use Guidelines* explains how the District may utilize its land and water resources to achieve the targets assigned from the *Northeastern Ontario Strategic Land Use Plan* to the year 2000. The targets were derived through a consideration of local and Provincial needs and resource potentials for each of the programs which are the responsibility of the Ministry. They were initially tested in the District individually through an analysis of resource potential. To ensure proper integration of resource management activity they were then tested collectively. This process resulted in the identification of potential areas of land use activity conflicts. Ultimately, these conflicts were resolved either through target adjustment or the determination of management guidelines that would ensure appropriate integration of land use activities. Details of the particular program targets which were assigned are found in Section II-C resource policies.

To demonstrate how the targets could be achieved within the District, planning options were developed and the public was consulted as to their social acceptability. In all options, all of the assigned targets could be achieved. Details of target achievement are found at the end of Section II-C: resource policies.

A discussion of the various options and the associated public comments follows.

E: summary of planning options

As stated previously, planning options were developed to indicate the various means in which the land and water resources might be utilized to meet the resource program targets assigned to the District from the strategic planning process. Early in the planning process, it became obvious that options in the North Bay District were limited due to:

- large tracts of private land;
- widespread agricultural lands;
- intensive pressure on a limited and diminishing resource base;

- a limited land base from which targets for all programs must be met; and,
- a pre-determination of the role of many areas by existing allocations.

Within these limitations, three planning options were identified. The first represented an attempt to consolidate extensive areas of land or water, critical to one or more targets, as individual units based on natural (physiographic) boundaries; the second option rationalized the physical features, used in option one, by amending the boundaries to accommodate existing uses or land tenure and tested the compatibility of existing land use plans; Option 3, based on the best features of Options 1 and 2, used natural boundaries, rationalized to consolidate areas vital to one or more targets and added the Nipissing Crown Game Preserve as a separate area to recognize substantially different management approaches from those in adjacent areas.

1. OPTION ONE

In option one, the District was divided into 21 resource management areas based on the three broad physiographic units mentioned previously, which in turn were subdivided using watershed division boundaries. Where convenient, to include areas with similar resources and uses in one zone, watershed divisions were combined.

The basic premise of option one was, to the degree possible, the consolidation of extensive land or water areas, critical to one or more targets, as individual units based on natural boundaries. Of necessity, these boundaries were modified to exclude areas where uses are predetermined (e.g. existing and proposed candidate parks, Indian lands and urban areas).

In terms of land use activities, this option would maintain the existing level of uses. All targets would be met.

Some fragmentation of existing uses and critical areas would occur because these do not necessarily coincide in extent with the proposed resource management areas.

2. OPTION TWO

In option two the District was divided into 33 resource management areas. These units were based on the same physical features as the first option and were rationalized to accommodate existing uses and in some instances land tenure. For example, the boundary between areas 2 and 5 was shifted slightly southward from its location in option one to separate the rural Crown land uses in Mulock Township from the suburban mainly private land uses in Widdifield Township, part of the City of North Bay.

In the second option, as is the case in the other two, urban areas, Indian lands and provincial parks (existing and proposed) were treated as separate areas. Another widespread use, agriculture, was recognized by expanding or contracting the boundaries established in option one to define more clearly those areas considered significant for agriculture use. Areas of significance for fish hatchery water supplies, commercial tourism, Crown land recreation and resource production had similar boundary adjustments. The main thrust of option two, however, was the testing of existing zoning in approved Ministry plans.

Option two examined the detailed zone prescriptions in the *North Georgian Bay Recreational Reserve Plan*, an *Interim Land Use Plan for the McConnell Lakes Area* and several lake management plans for compatibility with the *Land Use Guidelines.*

In terms of land use activities, option two would maintain the existing level of uses and all targets would be met.

Severe fragmentation of natural management areas would occur which would unnecessarily increase the complexities of program management. Lake Nipissing and the French River are fragmented into several units by the North Georgian Bay Recreational Reserve as is the Loring deer yard. For these reasons option two was considered a weak option from a fisheries and wildlife management perspective.

3. OPTION THREE

In option three the District was divided into 21 resource management areas. These units were broadly based on the physical units used in options one and two with some modifications. Where convenient, or necessary, the boundaries were adjusted to include or exclude uses which might detract from the homogeneity of the proposed management area. Thus, some important resource areas as the McConnell Lakes recreation area and the Loring deer yard appear as individual units.

Therefore, the basic premise of option three is, to the degree possible, the consolidation of extensive land or water areas, critical to one or more targets, as single entities. This is particularly true of Lake Nipissing, the most valuable fishery resource in the District, which together with a 200 metre shoreline strip, appears as a single area in this option. Another major departure from the physical boundaries in the other options is the addition of the Nipissing Crown Game Preserve as a separate area to recognize substantially different management approaches from those in adjacent areas.

Again, as in previous options, provincial parks, candidate provincial parks, Indian lands and urban areas were recognized as separate individual units. The McConnell Lakes area was considered in this option as a complete unit rather than as a series of constituent zones. From a management viewpoint, option three with its rationalized, homogeneous areas would offer the least administrative cost complexities.

In terms of land use activities option three would maintain the existing level of uses and all targets would be met.

F: response to planning options

Public comment was solicited at two stages. The public was encorged to respond to both *Background Information - North Bay District (Phase I)*, released in March, 1981, and *North Bay District - Land Use Plan - Proposed Policy and Planning Options (Phase II)*, published in April, 1982.

Publication of each document was followed by circulation to agencies, groups and individuals, public open house sessions and meetings, on request, with individual groups. An estimated 200 people attended open houses conducted in conjunction with Phase I. Comment sheets and letters were received from 24 respondents. A total of 315 copies of Phase II documents were distributed by mail and at 4 open house sessions. Responses were received from 160 individuals or groups. A detailed summary of public response to the proposed policies and planning options is found in appendix A to this document. Briefly the major changes sought by respondents were:

- restricting cottaging on specific lakes;
- a Crown land camping policy;
- a wetlands policy;
- less restrictions on the mining industry;
- more and larger provincial parks;
- improved access/less access;
- a more positive approach to tourism;
- a consistent approach to Ontrio Hydro concerns; and,
- the inclusion of general and specific policies for the protection of sensitive areas including heritage resources.

Such input is valuable to a planning process which is continually evolving in response to changing environmental conditions and social needs. Some of the concerns are addressed through normal management plans. For example, cottaging on any lake may only be recommended after a thorough study of environmental and socio/economic impacts. Other concerns can only be addressed at the provincial level; wetlands and Crown land camping are examples. A draft wetlands policy has been circulated for public review and a new Crown land recreation policy has been included in the *Land Use Guidelines*. Where possible, the chosen option has been revised to address specific issues - additional lakes are being given special consideration for tourism uses and additions to the existing provincial parks system have been recommended. Critical aggregate sources have been set aside as separate resource management areas to provide additional protection for these valuable resources. These changes should not be considered in isolation. It is the final document, as a whole, which best reflects the results of public consultation in the process.

As a result of public consultation and Ministerial review, an option has been selected which attempts to:

- maintain the land base required for primary and secondary natural resource using industries;
- provide additional support to tourism by clearly recognizing the contribution to the industry of such resources as Lake Nipissing, and the Loring deer yard, and giving special consideration to certain lakes because of their importance to the industry; and,
- strengthen such resource components as fish and wildlife management and outdoor recreation to encourage expansion in the service industries and provide local recreational opportunities.

Therefore, current levels of activity in resource based industries will be maintained or in some instances, increased. Specifically, the current production levels of wood, mineral, aggregate, agriculture, fur and bait fish and any forecasted increases to the year 2000, can be accommodated without overharvesting of specific resources. Activity levels for commercial fishing may vary depending upon the viability of the sturgeon fishery and the success of redirecting efforts to other commercial species. The entire water area of the District is required to meet the sport fishery target. If acid rain is not controlled there will be a significant loss of the resource base and a resultant decrease in the success rate for this activity.

Increased levels of activity in tourism are to be accomplished through the designation of additional outpost camp lakes and other lakes on which tourism has special interests. Increases in tourism opportunities may be limited if these are based on moose hunting. Meeting the moose herd population target may prove to be difficult because of the limited extent of suitable range in the District. On the other hand an increase in herd size should permit an increased harvest of antlered deer and a sustainable harvest only slightly lower than the 1978/79 average.

Part of the further analysis carried out by the Ministry was a review of variances between the preferred option and the principles of the *North Georgian Bay Recreational Reserve Act* and the existing *North Georgian Bay Recreational Reserve Plan*.

It has been determined that the selected option is generally in keeping with the principles of the *Act* recognizing and protecting the recreation values of the Reserve; however, it has been found to conflict with the main strategies put forward in the existing *Reserve Plan*.

Because of the compatibility of the selected option with the *North Georgian Bay Recreational Reserve Act* the Ministry has decided:

- to ensure that the principles of the *North Georgian Bay Recreational Reserve Act* are reflected in the *Land Use Guidelines*; and,
- to retain the *North Georgian Bay Recreational Reserve Act* as a guide to the future review and modification of the *Land Use Guidelines*.

To further strengthen the maintenance of the principles of the *North Georgian Bay Recreational Reserve Act* and to ensure that future reviews of the *Land Use Guidelines* recognize the intent of the *Act*, the Land Use Intent section of each land use area located within the Reserve includes a reference to the North Georgian Bay Recreational Reserve and supports the maintenance of recreational resources. Special recognition has been provided for two unique recreational features of the North Georgian Bay Recreational Reserve by incorporating the Loring deer yard and a candidate park along the French River into the plan as individual resource management areas.

Ample opportunities exist throughout the District for a wide assortment of Crown land recreational opportunities. Meeting the established targets for camping, canoeing, swimming and other outdoor activities, such as fishing and small game hunting, requires no new facility development but will require a close monitoring of water quality and enforcement of environmental policies. Few additional cottage sites will be made available from Crown land. There appears to be an adequate supply of these within the private sector to meet a declining market.

As a result of widespread public support, some additions are recommended to the provincial parks system. Details on these additions and other specifics of the selected option may be found in section II.

A: introduction

The *North Bay District Land Use Guidelines* indicates how the land and water resources within the District are to be utilized in the achievement of the resource program objectives assigned to the District through the *Northeastern Ontario Strategic Land Use Plan*. In addition, this section indicates the general and particular resource policies that will guide program development, details recommended locations for carrying out specific activities and general operating guidelines for each. The general policies in section B, the individual resource policies in section C and the land use areas guidelines in section D constitute the main body of the document and should be read in conjunction with each other and the area designation map.

B: general policies

The statements contained in this section represent the overall policies guiding the activities of the Ministry of Natural Resources in Northeastern Ontario. These have been summarized largely from the *Northeastern Ontario Strategic Land Use Plan*.

1. GENERAL MANAGEMENT STRATEGY

Ministry plans will promote orderly development, balance and future flexibility.

Orderly development indicates that development should be managed and should proceed within a framework. Uncontrolled development, because of its ad hoc nature, leads to inconsistency, conflict and duplication of effort and cost.

Balance indicates that different kinds and intensities of development must be allowed to occur within a planning area. Balance also implies that minority as well as majority interest shall be served.

Future flexibility indicates that some resource potential should be held in reserve in order to allow for future options and accommodate change. It indicates that it may not be desirable to develop all resources to full potential right now. This will allow future generations to have some say in resource allocation. Another reason for adopting a future flexibility policy is to maintain a cushion or contingency resource surplus against future disasters, or errors in projections of future needs.

2. ENVIRONMENT

The Ministry of Natural Resources will be committed to maintaining and improving overall environmental quality. All management programs of the Ministry will be subject to the *Environmental Assessment Act*. The Ministry of Natural Resources will continue to identify through its component programs those areas which are sensitive to development.

Environment is defined in the *Environmental Assessment Act* as the social, economic, cultural and natural conditions that influence the life of man or a community.

The main concern of the Ministry of Natural Resources is that the environment provides the biophysical base for its programs. In addition, the Ministry of Natural Resources has certain specific responsibilities related to the environment. These include the identification of sensitive areas and the enforcement of legislation such as the *Endangered Species Act*, the *Fisheries Act* and the *Lakes and Rivers Improvement Act*.

The Ministry of Natural Resources will ensure that resource management activities adhere to the requirements of the *Environmental Assessment Act* unless specifically exempted.

Acid rain causes environmental effects on a continental and even global scale. The Ministry continues to be concerned over the effects of acid rain on vegetation and fisheries habitat in Ontario, and plans to continue participation with the Ministry of the Environment in the 5 year experimental program begun in 1981. The purpose of the program is to investigate the feasibility of neutralizing acid surface waters to protect aquatic life in Ontario lakes susceptible to acid rain, and to rehabilitate lakes already damaged.

Sensitive areas identified in the planning process may be defined as those areas that contain features of value whose preservation may be defined as the main theme of management. The Ministry will continue its commitment to identify these sites through its component programs, i.e. fish and wildlife, parks, etc.

In cooperation with the Ministry of Citizenship and Culture, the Ministry of Natural Resources will assist in the management of significant cultural resources within provincial parks and on Crown land.

3. LOCAL AND TRADITIONAL USERS

The Ministry of Natural Resources will actively involve local people and traditional resource users in the preparation of its land use guidelines. The public consultation program will emphasize the identification and consideration of the needs and wants of this group as a priority.

Ontario Crown resources belong to all of the people of Ontario and will be managed in the best interests of all citizens of the Province including local and traditional users. In preparing guidelines and plans, the Ministry of Natural Resources will attempt to avoid disruption of traditional or existing uses.

Local and traditional users will be considered the primary client group in all instances. The Ministry of Natural Resources will make a special effort to identify and accommodate their needs and wants in the planning process. Effective communication with local and traditional users will be given special attention; however, it should be stressed that local and traditional users should not expect that their desires will always be fully met. In some cases, it may be necessary to give priority to National or Provincial concerns. An example may be energy requirements.

Native people living in northeastern Ontario are among the local and traditional users of certain natural resources. The urgent need to communicate effectively with these people must be recognized. Traditional native rights both within provincial parks and on Crown land will continue to be respected. The existing treaty and aboriginal rights as referenced in the *Canadian Constitution* will be further defined at future constitutional conferences.

The application of the local and traditional user policy must be modified in response to the recommendations of the Royal Commission on the Northern Environment as well as ongoing tripartite negotiations.

4. LAND AND WATER MANAGEMENT

a. Broad Objective

- to facilitate the orderly development and conservation of Ontario's land and water resources for the continuous social and economic benefits for the people of Ontario; and,
- to prevent loss of life and to minimize social disruption, property damage and loss of natural resources values from forest fires, floods, erosion, earth slippage and abandoned mine hazards.

b. Proprietary Interest

The Ministry will maintain the Crown's proprietary interest in land and water. The Ministry, through its programs has a custodianship responsibility for the 75 percent of the District that is Crown land. The proprietary interest is reflected in such programs as the removal of illegal occupations and the collection of acreage tax on mining lands. The government's position on land claims, such as those by native people, also reflects this proprietary interest.

At the present time, the North Bay District, with main office Ministry of Natural Resources staff, the Federal Department of Indian Affairs and local native representatives are discussing and researching a number of land claim issues. Where legitimate claims exist, land trades adjacent to reserve areas may be considered as a means for settlement.

Included within the custodianship responsibility is the maintenance of a record system for land transactions and an improved geographical referencing system, including surveys, referencing standards and the continuation of the Ontario Basic Mapping Program.

c. Multiple Use

The Ministry will manage public lands and waters in an integrated multiple use manner by:

- promoting the concept of multiple use where appropriate;
- ensuring that the withdrawal of mining rights on Crown land and the withdrawal of productive forest land from forest management are minimized;
- encouraging, within candidate parks, uses or facilities which complement the achievement of park objectives, or permitting uses which have no significant negative impact on the long term achievement of park objectives with the appropriate controls, and prohibiting uses which would conflict with long term achievement of park objectives;
- attempting to integrate the various water resource uses such as transportation, recreation, hydraulic power generation and flood control;
- continuing liaison with municipalities, private industry and other government agencies to encourge the means of achieving the land and water management policy; and,
- attempting to recognize the intent of municipal plans and by-laws; however, if a significant Provincial resource is inappropriately dealt with in a municipal planning document, the Ministry will consider taking further action under the procedures provided for by the *Planning Act*.

The paramount concern in land and water management is to ensure that public lands and waters are used in the most effective and efficient manner for the benefit of the people of Ontario. The Ministry of Natural Resources favours multiple use as a management strategy.

Multiple use means that two or more uses occur in the same general area, either simultaneously or in sequence. Over a broad area, several single uses may be permitted. This concept can ensure that a variety of recreational opportunities and renewable resources may be provided from the same land base.

d. Crown Land Disposition

The Ministry will dispose of Crown land in order to encourage private initiatives and development.

When disposing of Crown land, the Ministry will ensure:

- that dispositions (i.e. sales, leases) are consistent with existing policies and approved plans, and meet the requirements of other agencies, ministries and municipalities;
- that lands are developed or put to use, without delay, for the specific purpose for which they were granted;
- that lands are disposed of at prices or rents which represent a fair market value monetary return to the people of Ontario;
- that inappropriate dispositions are discouraged on hazard lands, sensitive areas and critical resource lands;
- that public lands will be made available for residential and urban uses in organized municipalities, if such uses are approved in an official plan or zoning by-law. Where an official plan or zoning by-law is not in place, consultation with the municipality and approval of the Ministry of Municipal Affairs and Housing will be required. In unorganized areas, the Ministry of Natural Resources will dispose of land for rural residential use based upon the policy and recommendation of the Ministry of Municipal Affairs and Housing. In all cases, the Ministry of Natural Resources will not act as a developer for residential subdivisions; and,
- that in areas where new resource initiatives are being established, new townsite developments will be discouraged if adequate municipal residential facilities are available in proximity.

The Ministry of Natural Resources has charge of the management, sale and disposition of the Province's public lands. The term disposition refers to the conveying, by the Crown, of various types of leasehold or freehold land rights to others.

The overall intent is to ensure that certain rights to public land and use of water are conveyed, by appropriate means, consistent with the achievement of Ministry objectives and in co-operation with other agencies.

e. Crown Land Recreation

Recreational use of Crown land will be permitted with minimal restrictions for a wide variety of recreation activities.

The general policy for recreational use of Crown land is permissive with no charge for residents excepting where:

- resource use conflicts are, or would be, significant;
- environmental damage is evident, or would occur; or,
- such use would require the occupation of a site in excess of 21 days or a permanent structure.

Where any of these apply, then restrictions to Crown land use, including permits and fees, may be imposed. For example, hunting may be restricted in the vicinity of a logging camp, and camping may be restricted in picnic areas or on very fragile sites.

f. Hazard Lands

Hazard lands are defined as lands which, if developed upon, have inherent environmental hazards such as flood susceptibility, erosion susceptibility, instability or any other physical condition which is severe enough to pose a risk to occupants of loss of life, property damage and social disruption.

The Ministry will assist in identifying and developing appropriate land use policies for hazardous areas of land and water which pose a threat to life, property or resource values.

The Ministry will discourage the establishment of structural developments on hazard lands. While the Province has adopted a general principle of no development in the case of floodplains, there are provisions for considering or accommodating exceptional circumstances. Relief from the strict application of the *Flood Plain Criteria for Ontario* may be sought by applying the two zone floodway and fringe concept, or through the application of the Special Policy Area approach, if appropriate.

The Ministry will assist municipalities in their identification of hazard lands and in the development of appropriate land use policies for inclusion in municipal planning documents.

Damage due to floods or other natural hazards can create severe hardship for those affected. Financial assistance to repair damaged structures and house dislocated people may be required from all levels of government as a result of major catastrophes. For example, a disastrous flood in 1979 resulted in the relocation of a large number of families from the Village of Field to homes erected on a nearby site above the Sturgeon River floodplain.

g. Fire

A new Forest Fire Management Policy for Ontario has been approved. This updated policy does not recognize the two-zone protection concept stated in the recently approved *Northeastern Ontario Strategic Land Use Plan*. The current policy is directed towards the Ministry's goal "...to PROTECT public lands and waters."

The policy is that each and every fire occurrance in Ontario will receive a response.

The basic principle of the Forest Fire Management Policy is that fire has always been a significant factor in the forests of Ontario and will continue to have an impact on people and their environment. Forest fire management is, therefore, an integral part of land and resource management.

While aiming towards the Ministry goal the policy takes into account two key realities with respect to fire. They are:

- wildfires cannot be totally eliminated from Ontario forests, therefore fire management is based on the values being protected and on cost-effective operations;
- Where property and personal safety are involved, there will be an immediate response; and,
- forest fires are not confined to public lands, therefore, fire management is conditionally extended to all fire hazard lands of the Province irrespective of land ownership or jurisdiction.

h. Waste Disposal

The Ministry provides environmentally secure waste disposal sites for the safe disposal of solid waste generated from activities carried out on Crown land. Some specific strategies are:

- developing and maintaining a twenty year *Waste Disposal Plan*;
- communicating to the local public through the use of the local media and signs, etc., the mounting problems of Crown land littering, the resultant need for a new approach to waste control and the proposed resolutions;

- applying conditions for waste disposal through a work permit to the various bush operations (e.g. mining exploration, logging, etc.); and,
- attempting broader application of the littering sections of the *Public Lands Act*.

As the use of and development on Crown land becomes more intense, the need for environmentally sound waste disposal methods becomes more urgent.

Seasonal and permanent residences as well as industrial, commercial and institutional developments in areas of extensive Crown land will be required to have adequate year-round waste disposal facilities as approved by the appropriate government agency. The Ministry of Natural Resources will continue to provide solid waste disposal sites in unorganized areas; however, the direction of management will be towards developing a few, high capacity sites in key areas of the District. It will become the responsibility of the Crown land user to transport his waste to the sites.

Ministry of the Environment and Ministry of Natural Resources are currently identifying attenuation sites around existing and past refuse site locations; it is further noted that recreational vehicle waste disposal sites are in operation on Crown lands in the Townships of Clement and Afton.

i. Water Management

The Ministry manages water and related land resources for the optimum continuous social, economic and environmental benefit of the people of Ontario. Some specific strategies are:

- providing for the control of surface waters and the regulation of water related improvements in the North Bay District;
- minimizing property damage and the loss of life from flooding and erosion (and associated sedimentation);
- continuing to assist in the regulation of inappropriate development on hazard lands (lands that have inherent environmental characteristics such as flood susceptibility, erosion susceptibility, etc.) through the administration of the *Flood Plain Criteria for Ontario*;
- allocating and managing water and related land resources necessary for power generation, low flow augmentation, outdoor recreation and general public convenience;
- continuing to regulate water related improvements or developments through the *Lakes and Rivers Improvement Act*;
- requiring that operational plans affecting the Crown land base have specific reference to the methods to be employed to ensure that water quality and quantity is not unnecessarily and unacceptably impacted;
- continuing to assist in water quality control through the administration of the *Public Lands Act*, the *Beach Protection Act*, the *Beds of Navigable Waters Act*, the *Lakes and Rivers Improvement Act* and the *Fisheries Act* (Canada); and by participating with the Ministry of the Environment in the monitoring of water quality as it affects fisheries and recreational management;
- continuing to upgrade and revise the existing *Water Management Plan* to reflect the objectives of the *Land Use Guidelines* as well as maintaining water level control schedules which will incorporate the needs of all water users in the District; and continuing to regulate the water levels of the Ministry of Natural Resources controlled dams in the District; and,
- continuing to maintain and implement the *District Flood Emergency Plan*.

Although not solely a Ministry of Natural Resources responsibility, it is recognized by this Ministry that water quality concerns combine to create a significant issue in the North Bay District. The Sturgeon River, Ottawa River and Lavase River all have point source pollution problems. Some District lakes are suffering from either high levels of mercury or high acidity and recent information suggests that these problems are increasing.

Public concern with local lake water levels are also commonly recorded. The Ministry has both direct and indirect involvement in water level control. Directly, the Ministry operates and maintains fourteen dams. Indirectly, the Ministry participates in the determination of maximum and minimum water levels on other regulated lakes.

The Ministry also maintains four snow monitoring stations. The information is sent to the Streamflow Forecast Centre, Conservation Authorities and Water Management Branch in Toronto for a calculation of water content in the snow to aid in Provincial meltwater predictions.

Historically, a natural material only becomes a valuable resource when the supply becomes limited. Unlike some other parts of the continent, northern Ontario has abundant water resources. Like many other supposedly infinite resources, however, the end of abundance may be in sight.

j. Access Roads

Access roads will be developed and maintained consistent with approved Ministry policies, resource management plans and operating guidelines. To ensure overall co-ordination, multi-year plans for road access will be prepared for the Province, the region, and the district. The following statements represent the basics of the Ministry's access road policy:

- access roads will be built to stimulate development and use of Ontario's natural resources;
- access roads will take into account tourism requirements for isolation, the needs of the mining and forest industries, outdoor recreation opportunities for residents of Ontario, and incidental general public, commercial and industrial transportation uses;
- access road plans will be developed on a long term basis and will be subject to public consultation;
- plans will take into account the requirement (if any) for public access;
- roads will be classified as permanent or temporary based on intended use;
- temporary roads will be rendered inoperative when intended uses are fulfilled;
- access roads may be closed temporarily or seasonally to the public for resource management and/or public safety reasons; and,
- alignment of roads will be planned;
  - to avoid lake access where appropriate,
  - to provide controlled access; or,
  - to provide public access,

  consistent with the intended purpose of the roads.

All individual access road proposals will be subject to an alignment and impact review to ensure that:

- the need for the road is understood;
- some alternative routes have been explored;
- affected resource users in the area have an opportunity to contribute to the planning of the project;
- the selected route is aligned in such a way as to minimize its impact on existing resource users; and,
- the Ministry's intentions concerning the future status of the road, and possible use restrictions, are clearly understood.

The District Manager will ensure that all proposed road plans are available for public review at the District office. The District Manager will also review pertinent road location/construction plans for the upcoming year with all affected tourist operators, the local Northern Ontario Tourist Outfitters' Association representatives, and others. As a general guide, the Ministry of Natural Resources will attempt to ensure that all forest access roads are located at least 120 metres from the shoreline of lakes indicated by the District Manager.

There will be many situations where this will not be possible. In the event that proposed locations are not feasible, and in the event that alternative locations cannot be agreed upon, the District Manager will call a meeting of the parties involved, to discuss and resolve the differences.

While roads will generally be open to the public, the Ministry may elect to close roads under its jurisdiction where:

- an emergency situation exists or if public safety is in jeopardy;
- such action can be effectively utlized as a technique for limiting the harvesting of an over-utilized resource; or,
- an existing facility is placed in undue jeopardy due to unlimited public access.

k. Modified Management Areas

Modified Management Areas (MMA) will be designed to maintain or improve resource values such as:

- fish habitat;
- wildlife habitat;
- scenic areas or other recreation or tourism resources and establishments;
- special features such as cultural, historic, biological or earth science sites; and,
- fragile forest sites

within a multiple use context. Land use activity within these areas will be designed so as to maintain and/or improve identified resource values.

The following statements represent the basics of the modified management area concept:

- as an initial position, modified management areas will be assumed to be necessary on all shorelands; and,
- modified management areas will be established on other areas as necessary.

The term modified management area replaces such terms as forest reserve and buffer.

(i) General Modified management areas may be established to control any undertaking such as mining or recreation development.

Modified management, in the case of forestry, should apply to all operating activities such as road building, stream crossings, cutting, skidding and scarifying. Depending on local conditions, the prescription for forest management could provide for a broad range of utilization levels. Thus cutting could be permitted in some areas and not in others. There are a variety of cutting methods that can be used; however, there is no recommended best method.

(ii) Shorelands Because there is a keen competition for shorelands for such uses as forestry, fish and wildlife habitat and recreation, it should be assumed, as an initial position, that a 120 metre MMA is recognized on all shorelands. The dimensions of this area may be altered as necessary to suit particular circumstances. Where it is determined that an MMA is not required, the reason will be documented and filed with the appropriate forest management plan.

On Lake Temagami a skyline reserve shall be maintained.

The MMA on shorelands should normally be managed by a two zone concept where the inner zone, next to the water, is a zone of minimal disturbance. The outer zone should be an area of more general use, in which, certain aspects of management will have to be carefully controlled. The extent of each zone will vary with local conditions such as topography and soil material.

The suggested width of the minimal disturbance zone is as follows:

Shore Slope in Percent	Width of Minimal Disturbance Zone
0	15 metres
10	30 metres
20	40 metres
30	50 metres
40	60 metres

The minimal disturbance zone could, in some cases, be an area where forest cutting is not permitted, but in other cases modified forest cutting could occur. Roads, which are considered a major disturbance, should not be built in the minimal disturbance zone.

Because roads can cause major losses of fish habitat, a set of guidelines for road construction will be attached to all work permits related to the shoreland area. Special reference should be made to stream crossings.

Because lake trout are relatively rare and sensitive to disturbance, very special attention will be given to protection of their habitat. To protect lake trout habitat, it may be necessary to modify management practices beyond the immediate shoreland area. Some management practices may have to be modified throughout the entire watershed around the trout lakes.

Sensitive features of other fish habitat, such as walleye spawning areas, must also receive special protection.

(iii) Other Areas MMA's may be identified, planned and managed for other program concerns as necessary:

- Wildlife: Areas for wildlife must include habitat of endangered species and may include deer and moose habitat or other special wildlife habitat such as heronries.
- Scenic Resources: Areas for the maintenance or improvement of scenery may be identified and managed. For example, areas along certain highways and designated trails may be identified as an MMA. However, it will not normally be acceptable to designate extensive areas of no forest cutting for this purpose. While it is recognized that it is desirable to leave some areas uncut, it is also recognized that a well planned forest harvest can result in a varied and pleasing landscape.
- Other Recreation or Tourism Resources and Establishments: Where it is in the public interest to do so, an MMA may be identified and managed to protect particular recreation or tourism resources and establishments. The extent of the no-cut portions of such an area would have to be related to the direct and indirect benefits that would accrue to the people of Ontario from such protection. Each case must be judged on its own merits.
- Special Features Such as Cultural and Historic Sites: MMA's may be identified and managed to protect those features which require protection.

(iv) Responsibility The identification and management of MMA's will be the responsibility of the Ministry of Natural Resources who will ensure:

- that a management prescription is prepared for each MMA and that all MNR program concerns are given consideration;
- that private sector interests, such as cottagers and special interest groups are consulted and kept informed as necessary;
- that suitable records are kept of MMA's, their prescription and their treatments; and,

- that suitable management controls are in place and implemented so that MMA's are managed according to the MMA prescription.

5. ENERGY RESOURCES

The Ministry of Natural Resources will contribute to the implementation of Ontario's energy security policy through its allocation of land and water to various uses.

The Provincial goal is to increase Ontario's energy self sufficiency from 22 percent to 37.5 percent by 1995. This will be accomplished by increasing the proportion of Ontario's energy consumption provided from resources within the Province, by increasing reliance on renewable and recoverable energy resources and by decreasing reliance on crude oil. This may be achieved by:

- identifying through the Ministry's resource management programs lands and waters which have a potential for providing indigenous energy resources, (i.e. hydraulic power, uranium, oil, gas, lignite, peat, wood, etc.);
- co-operating with other agencies and the private sector in the identification and development of energy resources;
- allocating land and water for energy production in a manner which reflects both the importance of energy supply and other resource potentials of the area, and in such a way as to minimize the negative impact on land productivity and resource utilization;
- encouraging interim uses on lands and waters with significant energy potential which would not preclude their future use for energy production;
- identifying fuelwood sources from Crown lands near urban areas;
- encouraging energy recovery programs such as the use of forest residues from sawmill and pulpmill operations; and,
- continuing to recognize existing utility rights-of-way and evaluating new proposals on a case-by-case basis, to determine impacts on Ministry programs, objectives and targets.

The energy resources of the North Bay District supply a significant input to the provincial power system. Five Ontario Hydro stations are located in the District - one on the Ottawa River, one on the Sturgeon River and three smaller stations on the South River system. A private system at Sturgeon Falls provides power for a pulp mill. Power generation will be undertaken in the very near future at a Ministry owned dam on the Mattawa River. The potential for increased energy production is not great in the North Bay District. Ontario Hydro is planning increased capacity at the Otto Holden Dam on the Ottawa River. Additional potential exists in the form of the forest biomass, some peat deposits and residues from sawmill and pulpmill operations.

C: resource policies

The statements in this section express the objectives and targets which the Ministry of Natural Resources proposes to reach in specific policy areas by the year 2000 in the North Bay District as expressed in the *Northeastern Ontario Strategic Land Use Plan*.

1. AGRICULTURE

a. Objective

In accordance with the *Food Land Guidelines*, the Ministry of Natural Resources will provide Class 2, 3 and 4 Crown agriculture lands(1) and in co-operation with the Ministry of Agriculture and Food will encourage the use of Class 2, 3 and 4 private lands for agriculture use up to the projected maximum requirements to the year 2000.

b. Target

An additional 5,100 hectares of Class 2, 3 and 4 lands will be required for agricultural use necessary for food production to the year 2000(2). Of this total, 4,420 hectares will come from private idle agricultural land and 680 hectares will be provided from Crown land.

c. Strategy

- encouraging local municipalities to endorse land use designations and land division policies which conform to the *Food Land Guidelines* and are compatible with agricultural use;
- encouraging the expansion of agricultural land use upon private Class 2, 3 and 4 lands adjacent to existing agricultural communities;
- disposing of Crown lands for agricultural use on an individual parcel basis, up to the required maximum, as the need arises, with the approval of the Ontario Ministry of Agriculture and Food;
- discouraging the disposition and subsequent use of any critical Class 2, 3 and 4 lands for purposes which would preclude future use for agriculture; and,
- disposing of additional agricultural lands beyond the target in supplementary areas as the need arises with the approval of the Ontario Ministry of Agriculture and Food, providing disposition does not inhibit achievement of other program objectives and targets.

d. Discussion

There are approximately 192,300 hectares of Class 2, 3 and 4 lands in the North Bay District.

In 1976 there were approximately 730 farms in the District with a total area of 81,600 hectares. According to 1976 census data these farms included 31,300 hectares of improved farmland of which 23,300 hectares were in crops.

Although there was a significant decline in agricultural acreage between 1941 and 1976, there has been some modest expansion between 1971 and 1976, particularly in total area cropped. Further expansion may be accomodated on privately owned Class 2, 3 and 4 lands which comprise the major portion of the target acreage.

The Ministry of Agriculture and Food has indicated a trend to increased farm sizes rather than increased numbers of farms. Crown land target areas, therefore, can not be identified and mapped. They will be comprised of suitable lands located as close as possible to those existing viable operations demonstrating a need and approved by the local Agricultural Committee.

2. COTTAGING

a. Objective

To complement the private sector in providing a variety of cottage opportunities primarily to local residents.

b. Target

The target for cottaging is to provide from Crown land up to 80 cottage lots by the year 2000.

c. Strategy

- continuing the lake planning program to ensure that sufficient lots are identified to satisfy the target and at the same time ensuring the maintenance of a high quality aquatic and terrestrial environment;
- investigating the District's small lakes and rivers to evaluate their suitability for cottaging recreation;
- making available for public disposition a variety of cottage lots including shoreline and backshore subdivision sites as well as remote locations;
- ensuring that cottage lots are disposed of at a fair market value which may include associated service costs; and,
- monitoring the supply of lots made available by the private sector to determine demand.

In addition the acquisition of a Crown lot will require ongoing commitment by lot owners for maintenance of associated facilities such as access roads and waste disposal sites.

d. Discussion

There are approximately 4,700 cottages in the North Bay District. These cottages each annually generate approximately 300 user days or 1.4 million user days in total. Based upon an annual expenditure of $1,000 per cottage they generate approximately 4.7 million dollars in total to the local economy. Expenditures include such items as taxes, food, repairs, recreation equipment and gasoline.

The effect of the cottaging policy would be to generate an additional 24,000 user days of cottage use, $80,000 in annual expenditures, and $600,000 in construction costs, assuming $7,500 for construction per cottage.

In an effort to determine how many cottage lots the Crown could supply by the year 2000, an inventory was carried out on 144 lakes greater than 51 hectares within the District. Approximately 43 of these lakes were found to have some capacity for cottage development, but half of these have access or shoreline constraints which reduce their suitability. The more suitable lakes could potentially yield approximately 245 cottage lots.

A target of 80 lots will ensure that a reasonable portion of the current demand is met. In addition, sufficient flexibility will remain to meet cottage demands after the year 2000. Future roads associated with resource extraction activities may provide access to additional lakes which may be suitable for cottaging.

3. CROWN LAND RECREATION

a. Objectives

- to provide for recreational use by residents;
- to increase economic benefits derived from non-resident of Ontario recreational use of Crown land; and,
- to minimize competition between resident users and non-resident of Ontario users in areas where the quality of experience is unsatisfactory.

b. Target

Quantifiable Crown land recreation targets have not been developed.

c. Strategy

Currently, competition between resident and non-resident of Ontario recreationists using Crown land and its various resources is an important issue in northern Ontario(3). In an attempt to deal with this issue, the following strategies have been identified within a Crown Land Recreation Policy for Northern Ontario and will be phased in gradually.

- Crown lands will be zoned to either permit or prohibit Crown land camping by non-residents of Ontario;
- regulations will be passed related to the use of fish and wildlife resources by non-residents of Ontario;
- regulations may contain species and/or harvest limits, seasonal restrictions and may also specify base of operations(4);
- Crown land camping sites may be selected and leased to the private sector to be managed as campsites and made available for public use at market prices; and,
- all non-residents of Ontario who camp on Crown land will be required to pay a user fee.

In addition, the objectives will be accomplished by:

- maintaining the existing level of opportunities for swimming, picnicking, snowmobiling and cross-country skiing on Crown lands;

- providing additional parking spaces at existing access points and/or additional access points;
- providing maintenance for improvements such as portages and campsites to sustain the existing level of canoeing opportunities; and,
- summarizing and providing to the public data on unstructured hiking opportunities available on Crown land from access such as abandoned logging roads, utility corridors, etc.

d. Discussion

Recently, problems relating to the use of recreational Crown land have become more pronounced. The prime reasons for this are increasing numbers of recreationists (both resident and non-resident of Ontario) competing for resources (fish, game, natural areas) which are finite and, in many cases, are declining. Reasons for the decline are many but the most important include over-harvesting by recreationists and commercial users, and changes in habitat resulting from resource development activities.

As resources become, or appear to become, scarce, inevitably competition between users becomes more serious. Currently, competition between resident and non-resident of Ontario recreationists using Crown land and its various resources is an important issue in northern Ontario. The reasons for this becoming an issue are:

- increased demand by more people for fewer resources;
- the feeling by residents of Ontario that they should receive top priority in the allocation of such resources; and,
- the feeling that non-residents of Ontario should be required to pay for the relatively high quality of resources experience Ontario's Crown lands provide and that they should contribute significantly to the tourism economy of the Province.

Demands for recreational opportunities are anticipated to increase significantly by the end of the planning period. Current capability in the District to meet this demand is based on existing facilities related to campsites, day-use parking spaces, canoe routes and beaches. A substantial number of these facilities are found in the McConnell Lakes area in the northeast corner of the District. The area encompasses approximately 32,400 hectares and is widely known for its excellent cold water fishing and camping facilities. Recognition of the special features of the McConnell Lakes area are given by an interim land use plan and designation as a separate management area in the *Land Use Guidelines*.

Increased demand and competition for resources in specific high use areas, such as the Highway 805 corridor, may require more detailed examination and increased regulations. In summary, two key issues have been identified:

- the need to gain more economic benefit from non-resident of Ontario recreational users; and,
- the need to reduce competition between resident and non-resident of Ontario recreational users, particularly in situations where resource limitations are real or at least strongly perceived.

Basic principles which guide the Crown land recreation policy are:

- to provide for recreational use by non-residents of Ontario in order to derive economic benefits;
- to allocate scarce or less plentiful resources for non-resident of Ontario use in such a way as to extract maximum economic benefits; and,
- to minimize competition between resident users and non-resident users in areas where, either because of limited resources or congestion, the quality of experience is unsatisfactory.

4. FIRE MANAGEMENT

Although fire is not a land use itself, it can have a significant impact on land management. Just as land uses are affected by fire, they also can affect fire potential. Wildfire and prescribed fire can also modify the natural resource base and, therefore, its ability to deliver natural resource products.

a. Objectives

- to prevent personal injury, loss of life, and social disruption resulting from a forest fire;
- to minimize the negative impact of fire on public works, private property and natural resources in Ontario; and,
- to utilize the natural benefits of fire in achieving Ministry objectives for land and resource management.

b. Target

Targets for fire control and use in the District are set and dictated by the targets established in specific land and resource management plans and in accordance with the stated objectives.

c. Strategy

The fire management program performs a support function that provides expert knowledge and specialized services in the matters of fire control and fire use to client groups within and outside the Ministry. Those services will be carried out by:

- protecting values at risk through measures that prevent the occurrence of wildfires and control those wildfires that threaten values; and,
- using prescribed fire as an approved resource management technique.

The fire management program will be conducted within a comprehensive planning system and implemented in accordance with:

- area plans that prescribe the fire management objectives for the District; and,
- delivery plans that describe the administrative procedures and operating guides necessary to accomplish the fire management objectives set out in the area plans.

Every forest fire in the District will receive a response and each response will be governed by:

- the predicted behaviour of the fire; and,
- the potential impact of the fire on persons, property and values.

The fire management program will be performed in a well planned, safe and cost effective manner while ensuring that:

- legislated obligations are met;
- Ministry responsibilities are fulfilled; and,
- all land and resource management requirements, relative to fire, are met to the extent possible.

The fire management program will maintain its standards and momentum by:

- engaging modern research and systems support techniques;
- transferring available technology into practical applications; and,
- recognizing personnel as the prime component of the program.

d. Discussion

The fire occurrence history of the District for the past twenty years by five year periods is as follows:

Period	No. of Fires	Hectares Burned
1963-67	540	1,200
1968-72	411	1,500
1973-77	529	1,400
1978-82	229	900

The major concerns relating to forest fires in the District are:

- the number of railway and settler fires during the months of April and May. Approximately 60 - 65 percent of the total year's occurrence start during this period. Settlers burning fields, etc, are responsible for the largest number;
- the potential for severe fire behaviour problems due to budworm killed areas in the north half of the District; and,
- the continuation of the 1982 drought conditions into 1983 and beyond.

The major impact to date has been the number of nuisance fires in early spring that place an undue drain on available resources. There is; however, a potential for these fires to have a substantial impact on social activities as well as private property, (i.e. structures destroyed, services disrupted, etc.).

Fires starting and spreading in budworm killed areas would have a devastating impact on the District's supply of forest products. Results would vary from the relocation of some operations to a complete shutdown in others.

The impact of a prolonged drought would change the fire occurrence pattern substantially and create additional control problems.

In order to achieve the stated objectives and minimize the concerns and impacts the District program will emphasize:

- administering and enforcing the *Forest Fires Prevention Act*;
- improving existing fire prevention and control agreements with municipalities, railways, forest industries and others;
- encouraging fire prevention on Crown and private lands through education and information dissemination; and,
- ensuring an appropriate response to every wildfire.

A program will be implemented for using prescribed fire to reduce the hazards and provide silvicultural and wildlife habitat improvements mainly in budworm killed areas.

5. FISHERIES MANAGEMENT

a. General

The fisheries resource is managed for both recreational and commercial uses. In addition to specific policies for commercial and sport fishing (which follow), there is also a need for a general policy related to fisheries management.

(i) Objective To protect, enhance, maintain and rehabilitate fish communities and their environment in order to provide an optimum contribution of fish, fishing opportunities and their associated benefits to society.

(ii) Strategy

- protecting and maintaining sport fish stocks in all lakes;
- monitoring fish communities for signs of stress and where stress is identified, taking corrective action;
- rehabilitating degraded aquatic communities by habitat improvement and stocking;
- enforcing and encouraging the enforcement of relevant laws protecting fisheries;
- ensuring that environmental quality criteria essential to the health of the aquatic communities are being met;
- allocating the allowable harvest of the fisheries resource among user groups based on an objective, careful examination of all relevant biological, social and economic factors to ensure that the optimum benefits accrue to the residents of Ontario. It is the responsibility of both anglers and commercial fishermen to participate in co-operative management and adhere to their catch limits, quotas and the regulations to protect the fish stocks and guarantee their perpetuation for the future;
- permitting subsistence fisheries for the native people of Dokis Indian Reserve No. 9 and Nipissing Indian Reserve No. 10;
- improving access to waters capable of sustaining additional recreational fishing;
- expanding knowledge for more effective future management (e.g. creel census, lake inventory surveys, experimental management); and,
- producing fish for stocking purposes by developing and monitoring hatchery facilities in the Balsam Creek area. Spring discharges will be identified and reserved within a radius of 8 kilometres of the hatchery and management practices will be designed to protect water quality and quantity.

(iii) Discussion Pressures on local fisheries are increasing and apparently will continue to increase. Additional stress on fish populations is occuring through the development of lakeshore properties, agricultural drainage and other activities which may degrade or destroy valuable habitat. Accelerated eutrophication, acid rain, overfishing and habitat destruction have all contributed to the degradation of water quality and the subsequent loss of desired fish stocks.

The present hatchery facility is operating at its annual average capacity. With the increased priority for Great Lakes rehabilitation, greater numbers of fish are required. The land area adjacent to the North Bay Hatchery, with numerous good spring sites, is recognized as having a high potential for expansion of the existing facilities. Utilization of one or more of these sites would permit increased numbers of fish to be raised and stocked to meet targets for both commercial and sport fishing.

b. Sport Fishing

(i) Objective To maintain opportunities for a diversified angling experience and meet the future angling demand for all species within the limits of sustained yield management.

(ii) Target To satisfy angling demand of 447,000 angler-days through the provision of up to 203,000 kilograms of sport fish per year.

(iii) Strategy

- protecting spawning areas and water quality through application of the MMA policy;
- providing artificial fishing opportunities through stocking where demand warrants and other alternatives are not available; and,
- promoting greater utilization of less desirable fish species by anglers.

(iv) Discussion The assigned target is based on a sustained yield management approach using all the waters available for fisheries management.

c. Lake Trout

(i) Objective To manage for the survival and maintenance of significant lake trout populations as well as the provision of angling opportunities.

(ii) Target To protect significant lake trout waters in the North Bay District. The 35 lake trout lakes in the District shown in table 1 have been evaluated and classified according to their ability to produce and maintain a lake trout population. Management efforts will be concentrated on those lakes with the higher potential.

TABLE 1 LAKE TROUT LAKES — CLASSIFIED BY QUALITY OF FISHERY — APRIL, 1982 NORTH BAY DISTRICT

DESIGNATED LAKES		NON-DESIGNATED	
A1	A2	B2	C
Blue	Emerald	Kearney	Cahill
Cucumber	Kaotisinimigo	Memesagamesing	Deschamps
Cut	Manitou	Papineau	Geauvereau
Dana	McConnell	Patterson	Guillmette
Eaglerock	Temagami	Swalwell	Marten
Spring	Transparent	Talon	Perron
Turtleshell		Timber	Pond
		Trout	Red Cedar
		Turtle	Restoule
		Twist	Woods
		Watt	
		Wawiashaski	

(iii) Strategy

- A1 Lakes are lakes which are totally surrounded by Crown lands and have excellent, naturally reproducing populations. They will be protected by:
  - permitting no further development or disposition of Crown land;
  - carefully controlling forest management and other activities within 120 metres of the shoreline to prevent erosion and the deposition of sediments or other debris in the water;
  - preventing over-exploitation by manipulating seasons and/or creating fish sanctuaries;
  - limiting access;
  - preventing disturbance of shoreline materials within 200 metres of lake trout spawning grounds; and,
  - managing exclusively for lake trout.
- A2 Lakes are lakes which have excellent, naturally reproducing lake trout population but with some private shoreline. They will be managed by:
  - ensuring that private development creates the least possible effect on lake trout habitat (i.e. shoreline setbacks); and,
  - managing Crown land the same as for A1 Lakes.
- B2 Lakes are lakes which have some private shoreline and which have some environment constraints to lake trout production, (i.e. poor water quality at some times of the year). They will be protected by:
  - carefully controlling forest management and other activities within 120 metres of the shoreline to prevent erosion and the deposition of sediments or other debris in the water;
  - preventing disturbance of shoreline materials within 200 metres of lake trout spawning areas; and,
  - considering other uses on a lake-by-lake basis and ensuring that private development creates the least possible effect on lake trout habitat.
- C Lakes are lakes which have minimal populations of lake trout. Management strategies will be based on species other than lake trout.

(iv) Discussion Lake trout lakes are generally recognized as the least fertile and most fragile aquatic ecosystems. Because of the fragility of these systems and the popularity of lake trout fishing, stringent management guidelines are required to ensure continued existence of the present lake trout population.

d. Commercial Fishing

(i) Objective To encourage the harvest of commercial fish populations when it is biologically feasible.

(ii) Target The commercial fishery on Lake Nipissing will be encouraged to take the annual allowable harvest of 18,200 kilograms of lake herring and 13,600 kilograms of white fish by the year 2000. Sturgeon will be managed to maintain the species.

A limited commercial fishery for sturgeon on the Ottawa River will be permitted at the current level if the resource remains viable. A decline in the sturgeon population could result in the fishery being terminated before the year 2000.

The sustained annual yield will be maintained to meet the demands for bait fish to the year 2000.

(iii) Strategy

- managing sturgeon under a quota system on Lake Nipissing and removing sturgeon from the licence if the present licensee quits fishing. The status of the fishery will be reviewed at 5 year intervals;
- encouraging commercial fishing for other commercial species, providing that the expansions have no detrimental effects on the sport fishery;
- meeting the demand for bait fish through natural and artificial culture providing that the expansions have no detrimental effects on the sport fish industry;
- continuing the current bait fish licensing policy of issuing commercial bait fish licences on a township basis with the eventual goal of having one major operator per township; and,
- where a township is licensed to one major operator, considering no further applications other than those from resort operators. Major operators will be restricted to one township unless vacancies exist and the need for additional area can be justified. Those operators presently licensed in more than one township will be encouraged to drop townships if they are not harvesting available bait fish supplies.

(iv) Discussion Commercial fish stocks other than sturgeon in Lake Nipissing are currently under harvested; however, markets for species other than whitefish are limited. If markets for other species improve, the total annual harvest could increase to 45,000 kilograms.

The sturgeon population has declined drastically in Lake Nipissing. The current management program based on quotas and season limitations will be reviewed at 5 year intervals to ensure the survival of the species.

6. FOREST MANAGEMENT

a. Broad Objective

To provide for a continuous contribution to the economy by forest based industries and to provide for other uses of the forest through sound forest management.

b. Objectives

Within the limits of sustained yield management to provide to the Region's forest based industries a supply of wood sufficient to meet estimated industrial requirements.

To encourage the production of the maximum "value added" to the Provincial economy from the industrial use of the forest resource by promoting as full and complete a utilization of the available forest resources, as is commercially possible.

c. Target

To annually provide 258.0 thousand net merchantable cubic metres of conifer and 316.0 thousand net merchantable cubic metres of hardwood from Crown land, by the year 2000.

d. Strategy

- committing 570,000 hectares of Crown land to provide for present and future commitments to the forest based industries currently established and for present and future requirements of wood as a source of energy;
- applying forest management in a manner which will consider other uses of the land;
- determining the required level of forest management and implementing the silvicultural programs to obtain this level;
- maintaining the existing overall quantity and quality of wildlife habitat through modified cutting practices and deferrals and habitat regeneration which should not significantly reduce the annual allowable cut;
- ensuring that expansions of current industries and the establishment of new industries are based on increased utilization of tree species and products currently underutilized;
- increasing advice and assistance to encourage forest management on private land; and,
- planning and implementing forest management activities in such a manner that their impact on the forest environment is minimized.

e. Discussion

At present, there are 570,000 hectares of Crown production forest land contained within the forest management units in the District. This area represents 75 percent of the Crown land in all management units. Reductions have been made for water, non-forested land, non-productive land, protection forest, and such land uses as parks and candidate parks. The remaining production forest forms the basis upon which the allowable cut is calculated. Other factors such as fire, insects, disease and MMA's may influence target achievement.

Included in the Crown production forest are approximately 20,300 hectares located in the Loring deer yard. Within approximately half the area, management for deer habitat will be the prime consideration. The balance of the area will receive slightly less consideration for deer habitat. Because management for deer habitat rather than timber production will reduce the volume of timber that can be harvested for commercial purposes the production from this area will be 15 percent less than the calculated normal yield. The overall target for forest management as shown in table 2 reflects this reduction.

TABLE 2 COMPARISON OF PRESENT TIMBER HARVEST AND TARGET NORTH BAY DISTRICT (000'S NMm^3)

Species	Present Harvest(1)	Target
Conifer	116.3	258.0
Hardwood	175.6	316.0
TOTAL	**291.9**	**574.0**

(1) Present harvest is based on average annual harvest data for the period 1970-80.

Forest management plans for the 4 Crown management units which make up the District are currently being written for the period 1980-2000. Allowable cut figures in terms of net merchantable volume are not yet available although preliminary calculations indicate that target volumes can be attained. Nevertheless, a supply problem is expected because the portion of the allowable cut (target) volume that is suitable for use in present veneer and sawmills is expected to be considerably less than the volumes currently being used. On the other hand, the portion of the allowable cut (target) volumes suitable for use in present pulpmills and as fuelwood exceeds the volumes currently being used although some problems relating to species are anticipated. Unlike other areas in the Province, almost the entire allowable cut of poplar is being utilized in the North Bay District.

Where supply problems (volume or quality) arise, the primary responsibility for the alleviation of these problems rests with the forest industry through better utilization of existing timber supplies. This is to be the first priority in the resolution of any timber supply problems. Second and third priority items will be resolved through improving the distribution of allocations.

There are currently 147,200 hectares of private production forest land in the District. This amounts to 20 percent of the total production forest land. At an estimated yield of 1.6 cubic metres per hectare per year, this land could contribute 236.0 thousand cubic metres of wood fibre annually.

Over the years, the forests on most of these lands have been highgraded or harvested using the liquidation method of cutting. There has been little thought given to principles of sustained yield and there has generally been little regeneration effort made by the owners.

These lands are for the most part close to established roads and therefore readily accessible. They are also close to the population centres and therefore, close to the established wood using industries and local fuelwood market. Forest management efforts on these lands should be considered of prime importance. To return these lands to full production will, however, take many years. A basic premise of sustained yield management is that cutover land must be regenerated to acceptable species quickly following the harvest operation.

Furthermore, once the land has been regenerated the new forests must be tended to remove competition and to promote maximum growth. The primary method of regenerating tolerant hardwood and some white pine stands is modified harvest cutting. Such methods as seed tree cutting, uniform shelterwood and strip shelterwood will be used, either alone or in conjunction with site preparation to regenerate the forest. Clear cutting is the technique used to promote regeneration of poplar stands. Artificial regeneration techniques including planting bare root nursery stock and planting container stock, and aerial seeding will continue to be used to regenerate some white pine, red pine and spruce forests and to convert poor quality poplar and balsam forest to these species. Most release or tending work will be carried out by hand as will all pruning and thinning operations.

Conflicts could develop with programs that exclude large areas from timber production. High quality aggregate areas within 8 kilometres of major roadways will only be regenerated after harvest cutting when it has been determined that the new forest has a good chance of reaching merchantable size. Further major reductions in the production forest land base (570,000 hectares) would be considered harmful to the long term viability of the resource industries dependent upon the District.

7. MINERAL MANAGEMENT

a. Broad Objective

To encourage a balanced economic and social contribution to northeastern Ontario by the identification, orderly development and utilization of mineral and other earth resources.

b. Metallic and Non-metallic Minerals and Fossil Fuels

(i) Objective To encourge exploration and development of the mineral resources of the District.

(ii) Target Although no target has been established for mineral production, the District will endeavour to maintain the majority of Crown land available for staking and mineral exploration.

(iii) Strategy

- encouraging expansion of mineral exploration progams by:
  - ensuring that lands having high and medium mineral potential are available for only those uses which are compatible with mineral exploration and production activities, (e.g. forestry);
  - ensuring that Crown lands having high or medium mineral potential are not disposed of for uses which are not compatible with mineral exploration and extraction activity without prior examination of mineral values to determine the effects of the disposition;
  - ensuring that known mineral deposits are protected from land uses that would preclude further exploration and development;
  - ensuring that as much land as possible is open for staking and mineral exploration. In this regard the District will continue to evaluate lands presently withdrawn and make recommendations for reopening of those lands not required for achievement of other programs as stated in this document; and,
  - ensuring that prior to the permanent withdrawal of mining rights for any purpose, the Ministry first examines the mineral values to determine the effects of the withdrawal.

(iv) Discussion Mining activity in the planning area in relation to activity in the rest of the Northestern Region is low. At present, the only active production is of decorative stone in Dana, Garrow and McAuslan Townships.

Due to an increased demand for energy production which is expected to continue into the future, expansion of the uranium-based mining industry in terms of increased production from existing mines and opening of new mines is likely. Uranium deposits are found in several locations in the District.

An evaluation of the potential of the area for peat production has not yet been carried out; however, there are two known deposits with potential for production of fuel and horticultural products. Deposits are located in Springer and Loudon Townships.

Demands for other minerals are expected to increase. Changing commodity values and technology are factors which influence the rate of this increase.

Major difficulties related to mineral exploration and development are:

- Crown land withdrawals from staking (exploration);
- complexities added to exploration activity due to private ownership of surface and/or mineral rights; and,
- added restrictions which may be placed on exploration and development activity by municipalities. Much land is already developed or committed to development for uses which may be incompatible with exploration and mineral development.

Most of the mineral deposits within the District that are exposed at surface have been found, and further growth of the minerals industry will probably depend on the discovery of presently unknown deposits that are concealed beneath a cover of soil, water or rock. Exploration for such concealed deposits is a lengthy, complex and expensive process that will require much work to identify geologically favourable areas.

To meet the mineral management objective it is, therefore, important to leave as much land as possible open for exploration and for the development of resources should exploration prove successful.

Areas of known mineral deposits, and areas having high and medium mineral potential are considered critical to achievement of the mineral management objective.

c. Mineral Aggregates

(i) Objective To meet anticipated future demand with minimal disturbance to natural and cultural resources and the social environment.

(ii) Target The target for mineral aggregate production in the North Bay District is to ensure a minimum total cumulative supply of 19 million tonnes for the period 1982 to 2000. The target represents the minimum supply which must be protected.

(iii) Strategy The objective will be accomplished by:

- ensuring that critical aggregate deposits are available for extraction by designating these as separate resource management areas. Compatible land uses may be encouraged on Crown lands prior to extraction of aggregate resources. On private lands, the Ministry will encourage compatible land uses prior to the extraction of aggregate resources;
- designating primary over secondary resources where appropriate;
- designating accessible resources (those close to markets and highway corridors) in preference to more distant deposits;
- ensuring that areas of unknown potential are explored sufficiently to assess the probable quantity and quality of their mineral aggregates;
- designing programs to more accurately determine the aggregate mineral potential of lands close to (within 30 km) areas of high consumption;
- encouraging, through the quarry permit system, and otherwise, better management practices in the extraction and utilization of high quality aggregates in order to minimize such undesirable practices as pot-holing and high grading;
- encouraging, through the quarry permit system and otherwise, better management practices. Rehabilitation of exhausted pits is expected;
- identifying provincially significant deposits (greater than 100,000,000 tonnes) of high quality crushable aggregate to supply possible future large scale extraction and transportation to areas of need; and,
- encouraging, through municipal planning mechanisms, the appropriate treatment of existing pits and quarries, wayside pits and quarries and critical aggregate areas.

(iv) Discussion In 1976, 1,342,000 tonnes of aggregates were produced in the Territorial District of Nipissing. Most of this production occurred in the area encompassed by the North Bay Ministry of Natural Resources District. Annual demand has been estimated at approximately 493,900 cubic metres.

There is an estimated 540 million tonnes of sand and gravel available for extraction within 32 kilometres of North Bay. Additional reserves do exist but some have been obscured by development for other uses. In the long term, crushable gravel may become scarce and resources of bedrock derived crushed stone may become important. In addition, there are extensive areas of unproven potential known to exist, particularly in the northern portion of the District.

8. PROVINCIAL PARKS

a. Goal

To provide a variety of outdoor recreation opportunities, and to protect provincially significant natural, cultural and recreational environments within a system of provincial parks.

b. Objectives

(i) Protection To protect provincially significant elements of the natural and cultural landscapes of Ontario;

(ii) Recreation To provide provincial park outdoor recreation opportunities ranging from high intensity day use to low intensity wilderness experiences.

(iii) Heritage Appreciation To provide opportunities for exploration and appreciation of the outdoor natural and cultural heritage of Ontario.

(iv) Tourism To provide Ontario's residents and out-of-province visitors with opportunities to discover and experience the distinctive regions of the Province.

To assist in the achievement of parks objectives, provincial parks in Ontario have been divided into six classes: wilderness, natural environment, nature reserve, waterway, recreation and historical. The classification is intended to:

- define the role of the individual parks in achieving the objectives of the provincial park system;
- provide the basis for management of diverse resources in the system and to encourage a greater public understanding of the various roles of parks; and,
- enable managers to provide a diversity of satisfying outdoor recreation experiences to individuals.

c. Targets

The following targets have been developed for the protection of earth and life science features, historical resources and the provision of opportunities for heritage appreciation and recreation use.

(i) Protection and Heritage Appreciation

- Earth Science: To protect the provincially significant representative and special earth science features found in the North Bay District. A geological time scale has been developed which outlines thirty-three ancient and nine recent environments containing several hundred features in Ontario of Provincial significance. The target is to protect those features in the North Bay District which best represent certain of these environments.
- Life Science: To protect the provincially significant life science features found in the North Bay District. The plant and animal communities which are found in any area depend upon climate and soil conditions. A classification system has been adopted which attempts to define every combination of climate, soil, texture, moisture conditions and microclimate likely to be encountered in Ontario. The target is to protect a natural plant and animal community representing each of the site types in the North Bay District.
- Historical Resources: To protect the provincially significant and historical resources found in the North Bay District. The opportunity exists within provincial parks to represent activities such as logging, the early fur trade, and early mining operations and communities. Thirteen major historical themes and 115 theme segments have been identified for Ontario. The target is to protect those pre-historical and historical resources in the North Bay District that best represent certain of these themes and theme segments.
- Heritage Appreciation: To provide opportunities to meet the demands for exploration and appreciation of the North Bay District.

(ii) Recreation and Tourism To provide, by the year 2000, the following additional opportunities in provincial parks in North Bay District for visitors to and residents of the Northeastern Administrative Region:

Activity	Opportunities
day-use	No additional opportunities required
car camping	No additional opportunities required
back-country travel	6,200

The targets for day-use, camping and back-country travel recognize the anticipated population growth and future demand for tourism. Projections of the future needs have considered the magnitude of population changes, the changing age structure of the population and its relationship to participation in recreation activities. The targets are based on the assumption that the Province will continue to provide its historical proportion of the overall requirement. They apply only to the provincial parks system and do not include recreational opportunities provided by municipal parks systems or on Crown land.

d. Strategy

- encouraging tourist use of provincial parks within the District and providing additional supply, supplementary to private sector supply, when necessary;
- monitoring the capacity in provincial parks to meet the targets of 0.93 day user-days and 0.53 extended user-days per capita;
- assessing the park system within the District to determine whether sufficient opportunities exist for the exploration and appreciation of the natural and cultural heritage;
- monitoring the capacity in the District provincial parks to provide wilderness and non-wilderness back-country travel;

- conducting earth science, life science and cultural inventories within and outside the provincial parks system; and,
- reviewing within the context of District land use planning park candidates in order to determine whether a particular candidate:
  - should be recommended for park status;
  - should be dropped from further consideration for park status; or,
  - should be identified as an Area of Natural and Scientific Interest(5) (ANSI);

e. Discussion

The Ministry will continue to maintain and operate existing provincial parks in the North Bay District.

Four candidates have been recommended for inclusion in the parks system as follows:

- French River candidate waterway park: A 200 metre wide strip on either side of the French River has been identified as an area in which additional back-country travel opportunities can be realized. Potential conflicts with a well established tourist industry, existing cottaging uses, commercial fishing and a native subsistence fishey must be resolved before this candidate can be placed under regulation as a provincial park.
- Restoule Park addition: This is a 468 hectare block, physically similar to Restoule Park, which will provide buffering for existing facilities. No constraints have been identified which would hinder placing this candidate under regulation.
- Samuel de Champlain Park addition: This is a 196 hectare block physically similar to the existing park. The area was purchased by the Crown in 1972 to provide buffering to existing operations and a potential for future park expansion. No constraints have been identified which would hinder placing this candidate under regulation.
- South Bay candidate recreational park: This 1,605 hectare site has been reserved as a potential recreational park since 1967. At the present time there is limited demand in the District for additional park facilities; however, this site would provide added park facilities sometime in the future in the southern part of the District where the greatest pressures for more opportunities will be generated by a growing population in southern Ontario. Identified constraints to placing this candidate under regulation include existing tourism uses on and adjacent to the site, a hunt camp, trapper's cabin and limited access.

The recommended provincial park system for the North Bay District is outlined in table 3.

Of the five park candidates which were considered in the development of the *Land Use Guidelines*, only one is recommended for deletion. That portion of the Sturgeon River in Sudbury District will continue to be considered as a candidate waterway park but the southern section in the North Bay District is recommended for deletion. This recommendation follows as a result of the identification of conflicting uses in the area that would detract from the proposed recreational experiences.

Deletion of the Sturgeon River candidate will not result in a loss of back-country travel opportunities. Recent analysis indicates that the shortfall can be re-allocated to the French River and South Bay candidates.

Another area, not shown previously as a candidate, Great Manitou Island, was granted to the Ministry by the Ontario Heritage Foundation in 1982, subject to a condition that the property be set aside as a nature reserve park under the *Provincial Parks Act*. The process of inclusion within the parks system is advanced to such a state that for the purposes of this plan, Great Manitou Island is considered as an existing park.

Additional candidates for consideration as nature reserve class parks may be identified in the future as more detailed information becomes available.

To date, no ANSI's have been identified in the North Bay District. Such areas contribute to the achievement of the Ministry's protection objective, and complement the provincial park system by providing or encouraging protection for additional areas not regulated as provincial parks.

Should ANSI's occur on public land managed by the Ministry of Natural Resources, the Ministry will ensure that the land uses and activities which occur provide for the protection of the identified values. On private lands, the Ministry will, through co-operation with others, attempt to ensure that landowners are aware of significant features on their properties and seek the owners co-operation in protecting such features. The identification of ANSI's on private land does not indicate any intent of the Ministry to acquire that land or restrain any private use.

TABLE 3 EXISTING PARKS AND PARK CANDIDATES — NORTH BAY DISTRICT

Park/ Candidate	Classification	Target Achievement	Recommendation
Samuel de Champlain	Natural Environment	recreation opportunities • day-use • car-camping • back-country travel earth and life science features cultural resources	existing park
Restoule	Natural Environment	recreation opportunities • day-use • car-camping • back-country travel earth and life science features cultural resources	existing park
Mattawa River	Waterway	recreation opportunities • back-country travel numerous earth and life science features numerous cultural resources	existing park
Marten River	Recreation	recreation opportunities • day-use • car-camping • back-country travel life science features cultural resources	existing park
Antoine	Recreation	recreation opportunities • day-use • car-camping	existing park
Great Manitou Island	Nature Reserve	recreation opportunities • back-country travel numerous earth and life science features	existing park
Samuel de Champlain expansion	Natural Environment	earth and life science features	recommended for park status
Restoule expansion	Natural Environment	life science features	recommended for park status
French River (upper section)	Waterway	recreation opportunities • back-country travel 5,000 numerous earth and life science features, numerous cultural resources	recommended for park status
South Bay	Recreation	recreation opportunities • back-country travel 1,200 life science features	recommended for park status

9. TOURISM

a. Objective

To provide from public lands and waters and to encourage on other lands and waters a continuous contribution to the economy from tourism and its related industries provided that:

- the capacity of the supporting natural resources base is not exceeded; and,
- opportunities continue to exist for public use adjacent to urban centres and for general recreation use of the renewable resources by the local users.

b. Target

In addition to disposing of land for commercial developments, the Ministry of Natural Resources will make a direct contribution to regional tourism through the provision of outdoor recreation opportunities.

c. Strategy

- evaluating specific land requirements for commercial tourist facilities on an individual basis for conformity to the prescriptions of this document;
- increasing dialogue with the Ministry of

Tourism and Recreation concerning natural resource potential and public demands on those resources;
- increasing dialogue with tourism operators to aid in discovering what resource management problems are being experienced and to determine methods of alleviating those problems;
- attempting to locate new Crown land camping and recreational facilities away from areas where significant conflict with commercial tourism facilities may occur;
- providing outdoor recreational opportunities in fishing, hunting, wildlife viewing, camping, boating and cottaging; and,
- giving special consideration in land use planning decisions and land allocations to those lakes considered important to the tourist industry because they provide the tourist the opportunity to fish or hunt in relatively undeveloped surroundings. These are listed in appendix C.

d. Discussion
The Ministry of Tourism and Recreation defines a tourist as:
"Any Ontario resident travelling in excess of forty kilometres from his home for any purpose other than to commute to work or to attend school and any non-resident who enters Ontario for any purpose other than to commute to work or attend school".

The major natural resource activities attracting tourists to this District are: camping, fishing, big game hunting and canoeing. Approximately 75 percent of the visitors to this area are primarily interested in one or more of these activities. As these activities rely on the availability of a supporting natural resource base, the policies of the Ministry of Natural Resources have a major influence on the commercial tourism industry in the District. More specifically, they will have an effect on the District's 255 commercial establishments offering accommodations and 31 local campgrounds.

Many residents of the area perceive that tourists consume a great deal of local natural resources. They further feel that this Ministry should be giving preference to the local resident, even to the extreme of prohibiting use by non-local residents. However, many residents in one area of the District engage in recreational activities in other parts of the District or Region and in many instances, the tourists, as defined by the Ministry of Tourism and Recreation, are the residents of the planning area themselves. Nevertheless, non-residents do consume some of this area's natural resources, but in doing so, contribute significantly to the local economy through dollars spent on activities related to tourism. According to information obtained from the Ministry of Tourism and Recreation, direct tourism dollars spent in the District amount to eighty million annually. The areas in which this money was spent include: food and beverage, retail sales, service stations, accommodations and public transportation. The non-resident tourist does make a substantial contribution to the tourist economy of the area. Therefore, this contribution should be recognized in land use allocated as part of this planning process and in future allocation of natural resources. Local lakes requiring special consideration in land use decisions have been listed in the individual resource management area guidelines in Section II, D.

Greenwood and Richer Lake in Angus Township and Rock Basin Lake in Fell Township are currently used by the tourist industry for outpost camps. Shoal Lake in Patterson Township and Gooderham and Otter Lakes in Gooderham Township are proposed as candidates for future outpost camps subject to appropriate evaluation.

10. WILDLIFE MANAGEMENT

The wildlife resource is managed to provide both recreational and commercial benefits. In addition to specific policies for wildlife recreation and fur production there is also a need for a general policy related to wildlife management.

a. General

(i) Objective To provide optimum social and economic benefits to the residents of Ontario, consistent with the maintenance of healthy wildlife populations.

(ii) Strategy
- allocating the District's wildlife resources according to the following priorities:
  - maintenance and/or rehabilitation of the resource;
  - the resource rights of Treaty Indians;
  - recreational benefits to the residents of Ontario; and,
  - the greatest economic benefits to Ontario.

The existing treaty and aboriginal rights as referenced in the *Canadian Constitution* will be further defined at future constitutional conferences;

- meeting the demand for hunting and viewing recreation opportunities for some wildlife species through the management of the species and identification and protection of their habitats;
- encouraging the transfer of demand not satisfied by certain species, (e.g. moose) to other species (e.g. black bear) presently being under-utilized;
- providing opportunities for increased appreciation of wildlife and their habitats;
- encouraging hunters and trappers to be adequately trained and observe a high ethical standard;
- enforcing and encouraging the adherence to Ontario's legislation affecting wildlife; and,
- maintaining the existing overall quantity and quality of wildlife habitat.

(iii) Discussion Habitat is a major factor influencing wildlife populations. The size, physiological well-being and reproductive success of wildlife populations are largely dependent upon the quality and quantity of food and cover available. The capability to produce habitat is related to soils and climate, since these affect the type, abundance and diversity of plant species present. Actual or existing habitat conditions are also dependent upon present land use (e.g. forestry).

In addition to its intrinsic value, wildlife is an important focus of outdoor recreation in the planning area. Hunting and viewing by residents and non-Ontario residents contributes to the social and economic well-being of the Province.

The rate of participation for both viewing and hunting of small game species has remained fairly constant in recent years and it is expected that this trend will continue in the future. The demand for big game hunting is expected to increase.

b. Moose

(i) Objective To provide, through an increase in the moose herd size, opportunities for additional economic and recreational benefits.

(ii) Target To increase the moose herd size by the year 2000 from approximately 1,600 animals to 3,000. The harvest will decline from about 600 animals (1978/79 average) to a sustainable level of 500 annually. Viewing opportunities will be available at two sites in the District.

(iii) Strategy

- maintaining the existing quantity and quality of moose habitat by managing most Crown land areas for multiple use including moose production;
- protecting winter concentration areas, aquatic feeding areas, mineral licks and travel corridors;
- regulating the number, age and sex of the moose harvest through a revised harvest control system;
- promoting viewing opportunities in the Nipissing Crown Game Preserve;
- controlling predators in problem areas through trapping or through more direct predator control measures;
- improving our base of knowledge through population habitat and harvest surveys; and,
- producing and implementing a moose management plan.

(iv) Discussion During the five year period 1974/79 North Bay District hosted an average of 4,600 moose hunters annually. Data on expenditures by area moose hunters collected in 1979 shows an average expenditure of $268 per hunter for a total of $1,245,000.

The present winter moose population, based on 1979 aerial surveys in Wildlife Management Unit 41 and 1976 surveys in Wildlife Management Units 47 and 48, is 1,600 animals. The 1979 harvest of 500 animals represents 24 percent of the minimum prehunt population of 2,100.

Current moose management strategies generally provide for an allowable harvest of about 13 percent of the estimated winter population in most areas. Because predation in this area is low and emigration from Algonquin Park annually replenishes the population in adjacent areas, harvest of 17 percent of the winter population is acceptable in this District. The 1979 harvest of 24 percent of the preseason population is clearly excessive and will result in a significant population decline if not reduced.

During the five year period, 1974 to 1979, there was an average of 4,600 moose hunters in the District. It is difficult to measure the rate of increase in demand in this District because the moose season in Wildlife Management Units 47 and 48 is closed on alternate years. In 1974, 1976 and 1978, when the entire District was open to hunting, there was a 4.4 percent increase in the number of hunters annually. As more restrictive legislation is passed to protect the resource, the increase in demand will level off. By the year 2000, the demand is forecast to be 5,500 hunters.

Provincial quality guidelines for moose hunting provide for a minimum individual success rate of 12 percent. The targeted harvest of 500 moose in the year 2000 will accommodate 4,300 hunters at this quality level, or 1,200 less than the forecast demand of 5,500. Accommodating the forecast demand would require a drop of the success rate to 11 percent.

It will be difficult to meet the population target for the North Bay District because approximately 30 percent of the land area of 9,300 square kilometres is primarily deer range or agricultural land. Meeting the target requires a population of approximately .5 moose per square kilometres on the 6,000 square kilometre moose range. There is little possibility of reaching these targets without control of hunter numbers, a selective harvest system, predator control if required, and consideration of moose habitat requirements in all forest management activities. Significant expansion of the deer population in Wildlife Management Units 41 and 48 would also mitigate against reaching the targets. The targets should be reviewed and revised, if necessary in the future.

c. Deer

(i) Objective To provide, through an increase in the deer herd size, opportunities for additional economic and recreational benefits.

(ii) Target To increase the District's prehunt deer herd size, by the year 2000, from 4,500 to 6,000 deer; to decrease the annual deer harvest of 945 (1978/79 average) to 900 by the year 2000; to provide 4,000 viewer days per year, and to provide winter range for the majority of the deer population in Wildlife Management Unit 47.

(iii) Strategy

- regulating the harvest by issuing a limited number of antlerless permits through the selective harvest system;
- managing core winter yarding areas to produce optimum deer habitat;
- protecting yarding areas from which deer have been extirpated for a further ten years;
- providing input to forest management plans to enhance deer habitat;
- planting shelter species in key areas and promoting shelter species regeneration;
- stimulating browse production in and adjacent to yarding areas;
- maintaining early successional stages and permanent openings on deer summer range;
- managing oak ridges to produce a continuing supply of acorns;
- utilizing supplementary feeding programs to alleviate overbrowsing conditions in core yarding areas, to encourage use of outlying areas, or where provision of sufficient natural browse is not possible (e.g. where yards occur on private land and owner will not allow timber harvesting activities, or when winter conditions are too severe to allow deer to reach available browse);
- identifying and protecting special features such as salt licks;
- carrying out predator control in key areas;
- promoting land acquisition and/or landowner agreements where important deer wintering areas occur on private land;
- increasing public awareness of deer management problems and solutions as well as recreational opportunities associated with deer;
- maintaining an effective enforcement effort;
- maintaining a trail system throughout the main yarding areas;
- establishing formal deer viewing stations;
- producing and implementing a deer management plan; and,
- improving the base of knowledge, through population, habitat and harvest surveys.

(iv) Discussion North Bay District includes most of the current winter ranges used by the Loring deer herd which spends the summer in Parry Sound, North Bay and Bracebridge Districts. The total pre-hunting season population target for this provincially significant herd is 14,000 animals. To reach this target, it will be necessary to re-establish a wintering population of 2,000 animals in Parry Sound District.

White-tailed deer became quite common in North Bay District during the late 1800's. As settlers and loggers moved into the area, they cleared land and created numerous openings in the forest cover. The clearings and early successional stages which resulted were ideal habitat for deer and their population in the District grew rapidly. At that time, virtually all of the North Bay District was inhabited by white-tailed deer. Many marginal farms in the District were abandoned in the 1940's. In the 1950's and 1960's, large-scale winter logging operations gradually ceased. As these clearings matured into older successional stages, they ceased to be good deer habitat, and deer populations in the District began to decline. Although large groups of deer had become established in the Marten River, Kibble Creek (MacBeth Township) and River Valley (Crerar Township) deer yard, these populations declined rapidly after the severe winter of 1959-60 and had probably completely disappeared by 1970. The Mattawan deer yard, which formerly extended much further to the north and west, was greatly reduced in size during the 1960's and 1970's with deer numbers also declining. Deer populations in the Loring area reached their peak numbers in the 1940's and 1950's. A drastic drop in deer numbers in that area occurred following a series of severe winters from 1958-63. Deer numbers have shown moderate fluctuation during the 1970's in this yard.

A remanent population remains in Bertram Township following a decline in the population yarding in that Township in the early 1970's.

The only significant populations of deer in the District now are the Loring, Mattawa and Himsworth yards. Hunting opportunities have declined with the reduction in the District's deer population.

In 1979, an estimated 4,700 hunters hunted deer in the North Bay District. Of this number, only 3 percent were non-residents. The total harvest was estimated to be 1,000 deer for a 22 percent success rate. Maximum allowable harvest under an "any deer" strategy is about 13 percent. Total expenditures for hunters hunting in the District were estimated to be $1,010,000. The estimated total days hunting was 26,600.

The selective harvest system which was adopted in 1980 allows deer managers to control the kill of antlerless animals. Protection of the breeding females through the use of this system will allow the herd to increase while permitting an increased harvest of antlered animals. This will permit a sustainable harvest only slightly lower than the 1978-79 average. If hunters become adept at harvesting males, the target could be safely exceeded.

The number of deer hunters in North Bay District showed a steady increase from 1975 to 1978. The increase in hunter numbers was 17 percent during this time period. A decline of 9 percent occurred between 1978 and 1979. The *Northeastern Ontario Strategic Land Use Plan* predicts an increase of approximately 16 percent in hunter numbers by the year 2000. Applying this increase to the North Bay District hunter numbers indicates that an estimated 5,400 deer hunters can be expected in the District by the year 2000.

A demand for viewing opportunities will mainly be generated through advertising of the viewing stations.

d. Black Bear

(i) Objective To increase the opportunities for black bear hunting and viewing.

(ii) Target To maintain the existing black bear population level and to increase the annual harvest from 200 (1975 data) to approximately 300 by the year 2000.

(iii) Strategy
- maintaining existing habitat;
- regulating the harvest through season adjustment;
- encouraging the total utilization of black bear taken by hunting;
- promoting safe viewing opportunities;
- improving population census and harvest data collection techniques;
- providing input for forest management plans to maintain black bear habitat (i.e. oak and beech ridges);
- removing nuisance animals as required;
- directing bear hunting efforts towards areas with nuisance bear problems; and,
- producing and implementing a bear management plan.

(iv) Discussion In the past, most interest in black bear hunting in the District has been shown by non-residents. However, resident participation has been increasing recently.

Results of the most recent harvest survey of bear hunting licence holders are shown in table 4. Prior to 1980, persons licenced to hunt moose or deer could use the same licence to harvest a bear; data from a mail survey of these individuals is shown in table 5. Combining data from tables 4 and 5 gives an estimate of approximately 2,600 hunters and an annual harvest of approximately 200 bears.

The computer mail survey for 1976 indicated that, of the hunters licenced only for bear hunting, residents spent an average of $268 and non-residents spent an average of $262 for the hunt. Total estimated expenditures for the District were $97,700 in 1976.

TABLE 4 HARVEST DATA FOR BLACK BEAR — FALL 1975 TO SPRING 1976 NORTH BAY DISTRICT

	Hunters	Hunter Days	Calculated Total Harvest
Non-resident	275	1,417	68
Resident	96	434	12

TABLE 5 BLACK BEAR HARVESTED BY FALL MOOSE AND DEER HUNTERS — 1979 NORTH BAY DISTRICT

	Hunters	Harvest
Non-resident	59	2
Resident	2,168	126

Black bears are also classified as furbearing animals. Trappers in the North Bay District sold the pelts of only 46 black bears in 1980.

The black bear research program in the McConnell Lake area has provided population data for bears in the Great Lakes and Boreal forest types. The overall bear population in this District is estimated to be .30 per square kilometre. The annual allowable kill for bears is considered to be 10 percent of the standing population or .03 per square kilometre.

Major problems to be overcome in order to adequately manage this species include lack of an adequate population census technique, and public misconceptions concerning the animal.

e. Waterfowl

(i) Objective To contribute towards meeting the continental demand for hunting and viewing opportunities.

(ii) Target To meet local demands for waterfowl hunting and viewing opportunities.

(iii) Strategy

- maintaining production and concentration areas on Lake Nipissing and Cache Bay;
- developing Cache Bay into a managed waterfowl hunting area;
- restricting development that would disrupt migration patterns at known staging areas;
- protecting large shoreline trees to maintain nesting cavities; erecting nest boxes where need is shown; and,
- promoting viewing opportunities along spring migration routes.

(iv) Discussion The major production and concentration areas are South Bay, Cache Bay and the west end of Lake Nipissing. Rice Bay on Talon Lake is another area important to the District's recreational targets. Other lakes and beaver ponds throughout the District provide staging and feeding areas. These areas must be maintained in order to sustain and increase waterfowl populations.

At present no estimate of the number of waterfowl hunters is available for the District. Areas such as Cache Bay, South Bay and Rice Bay have had a long history of hunting. Reports of overcrowding of hunters in the early season have been received. Very little is known about the numbers of hunters utilizing beaver ponds in the District.

Data on population trends is collected through hunter bag checks. Presently, there appears to be a local and Provincial trend toward a reduction of black ducks and a concurrent increase in mallards. In general, there appears to be no major change in overall waterfowl numbers.

The demand for waterfowl hunting will likely increase from 10 percent to 15 percent by the year 2000. This increased demand will likely be in well known areas such as Cache Bay and Lake Nipissing in general.

f. Small Game

(i) Objective To manage small game in order to meet an increase in harvest demand by the year 2000.

(ii) Target To maintain small game populations at high levels to meet the planning area's increase in hunting demand by the year 2000. Viewing opportunities will be increased.

(iii) Strategy

- maintaining natural and artificial forest openings;
- maintaining liberal hunting seasons;
- modifying forest management practices in some specific high use areas; and,
- providing viewing opportunities by improving and maintaining small game habitat along forest roads and providing viewpoints in the park's interpretive program.

(iv) Discussion At present, there is no estimate of the number of small game hunters in North Bay District. Provincially, small game hunter numbers have not changed significantly since 1975.

Data on absolute population size are not collected for small game. Instead, data on population trends are collected through surveys of the animals and the harvest by hunters. These surveys show that populations of species fluctuate considerably and that these fluctuations are not related to hunting pressure.

The demand for hunting small game is expected to increase by about 15 percent by the year 2000.

g. Commercial Fur

(i) Objective To provide opportunities for additional social and economic benefits through increased utilization of the fur resource. Fur management will promote maintenance of healthy fur bearer populations, species diversity and humane trapping practices.

(ii) Target To maintain fur bearer populations at approximately the present levels. To maintain an average annual beaver harvest of approximately 9,000 animals and to increase the harvest of other species to 25,000 animals annually. To minimize fur bearer damage to private property.

(iii) Strategy

- maintaining the present management system using season regulation, control of trapper numbers and quota management to regulate harvest;
- promoting fall trapping and improved methods to increase the muskrat harvest;
- allocating traplines based on Ministry policy and trapper qualifications;
- establishing modified management areas on shoreline areas as part of the overall management program;
- continuing to support the training of trappers in the most humane and efficient harvest methods through formal courses and workshops;
- implementing a private land trapping program to ensure the number of trappers does not exceed the capability of the fur resource. This involves determining the production of areas to be harvested and adjusting the harvest;
- encouraging the establishment of local trappers' councils to increase professionalism in trapping. The number of councils needed will have to be determined;
- explaining through public awareness programs, the role of fur-bearer harvesting, humane trapping methods, and benefits of the fur industry to the general public, the educational system and interest groups. Programs could include media advertising, slide/film presentations and preparation of pamphlets;
- managing furbearers and their habitat by:
  - encouraging the retention and proper management of all lands and waters presently used to produce furbearing animals;
  - retaining registered traplines on Crown land; and,
  - promoting stable water levels wherever possible;
- regulating trapper numbers and trapping pressure to ensure the surplus of furbearers is harvested annually in order to minimize conflict with landowners; and,
- conducting population surveys as required.

Registered trappers who harvest at a rate considerably below their quota and fail to achieve any meaningful gains in harvesting efficiency, shall be replaced with more efficient trappers.

The quality of habitat over the whole District for furbearers over the long-term will be maintained or enhanced through forest management practices.

A commercial fur management plan will be prepared for the District.

(iv) Discussion Fur-bearer population and harvesting occurs over the entire North Bay District, with the exception of the Nipissing and Himsworth Crown Game Preserves and a few private properties. In order to meet fur-bearer targets, the present land base must be maintained. Marsh areas on Lake Nipissing and its tributaries are critical if the muskrat target is to be met. Shoreline areas are important to all aquatic fur bearers.

In the four year time period from 1975/76 to 1979/80 there was an increase in trapper numbers from 455 to 648. In the same period, the beaver harvest increased from 7,500 to 10,100.

The harvest of other important fur bearers, which include marten, lynx, fox, mink, otter and muskrat, increased from 10,800 to 23,500. Total value of beaver and the other species increased from $263,500 to $825,000. By species this value was made up as follows: beaver 55 percent, muskrat 19.1 percent, fox 10.4 percent, otter 6.5 percent, mink 4.0 percent, marten 3.1 percent and lynx 1.9 percent.

The beaver population has been at a very high level since the mid 1960's. Minor declines have recently occurred in some areas. Population levels of other furbearers are difficult to measure but can be expected to oscillate around current levels.

Since furbearer populations cannot be expected to rise significantly from current levels and all traplines in the District are presently occupied, the only way to meet a higher harvest target is through more efficient resource use.

The present quota for beaver in the North Bay District is approximately 11,000. The 1979/80 harvest was 10,000 or over 90 percent of the quota. This is much higher than the average harvest rate for the rest of the Province and cannot likely be maintained.

The muskrat harvest target can be achieved by changing the primary harvest season from the spring to the fall. Presently, a large proportion of the population is lost prior to harvest because of winter mortality caused by water drawdowns and other factors.

The limitations on existing data will not permit forecasting harvest changes for other species.

There was a 42.4 percent increase in trapper numbers between 1975/76 and 1979/80. If trapping economics remain favourable, there is little doubt that the demand will exceed the resource supply. The implementation of new provincial policies which will control the number of trappers and the harvest from private lands will gradually limit the number of trappers to an estimated 700 by the year 2000.

h. Non-consumptive Uses

(i) Objectives The objectives are:

- to prevent additional species from becoming endangered or threatened;
- to improve the status of existing endangered or threatened species with the objective of removing them from the endangered species list;
- to maintain populations of all wildlife species (both non-game and game) at levels sufficient to:
  - provide opportunities for recreational enjoyment, aesthetic appreciation, scientific investigation and educational uses;
  - provide benefits from tourism;
  - ensure environmental quality and ecosystem integrity; and,
  - ensure the safety of the public.

(ii) Strategy

- protecting, conserving and managing all wildlife species (both non-game and game) on public and private lands, and ensuring the perpetuation of diverse high quality habitats;
- identifying wildlife species in the categories listed below and to protect or manage populations of these species if the best available scientific, social and economic data indicate that such action is necessary to achieve the above objectives. These categories include:
  - endangered, threatened or rare species; and,
  - populations of significant wildlife species (both non-game and game);
- working cooperatively with government agencies at the Federal, Provincial and municipal levels, and with private landowners, developers and other members of the private sector to achieve the protection of all wildlife resources (both non-game and game);
- increasing non-government participation in the identification and management of wildlife, in particular endangered, threatened or rare species; and,
- providing extension services which promote an understanding of the value of wildlife resources (both non-game and game), and non-consumptive uses, and which enhance social benefits and tourism.

(iii) Discussion Management of non-game species is undertaken to maintain the species and to control possible nuisance or damage problems. The present numbers of non-game species and the numbers of users are not known although it is known that much of the use occurs in conjunction with bird feeding stations. Viewing (and feeding) therefore probably maintains higher than normal wildlife populations. Artificial feeding may also extend the normal winter range of some populations.

The locations of known heronries, osprey and eagles nests are compiled by the Ministry and maintained at the North Bay District office. Protection of these areas is generally provided through conditions of approval for resource extraction activities, Ministry projects, and the plans of other agencies.

11. WILD RICE

a. Broad Objective

To provide sustained optimum social and economic benefits to the people of Ontario by stimulating the use and management of wild rice, recognizing its traditonal significance and potential economic benefits to native people.

b. Objectives

- to provide a source of food for native people and other local residents;
- to allocate harvesting rights for personal use and commercial purposes, among all interested Ontario residents and corporations, consistent with the requirements of traditional users;
- to provide opportunities to increase the productive areas for cultivating wild rice and to enhance quality and yields, praticularly in natural waters;
- to stabilize annual production; and,
- to improve the overall economic return to harvesters, processors, marketers and others involved in the wild rice industry.

c. Strategy

Commercial and private potential for harvest of existing wild rice stands is extremely limited. Consequently, Ministry management efforts will be directed primarily to the protection and expansion of wild rice stands to enhance waterfowl production. Some specific strategies are:

- assessing the potential for expansion through an investigation of the extent and stability of existing wild rice stands as well as the feasibility of introducing new stands;
- restricting the issuance of harvesting licences in areas where it would be in conflict with waterfowl management;
- discouraging shoreline and other development which would have an adverse impact upon wild rice stands; and,
- considering commercial and private proposals to increase productivity areas for cultivating and harvesting wild rice on a case-by-case basis where biological conditions are suitable and where resource conflicts can be resolved.

d. Discussion

Wild rice is not abundant in the District. Existing stands and areas with potential for introduction of wild rice will be identified in detail as part of a wetlands inventory.

The potential for an expansion of wild rice harvesting in the planning area is unknown. Existing stands are scattered and small in area. Water level fluctuation would appear to limit the feasibility of extensive introduction of wild rice.

12. SUMMARY OF TARGET ACHIEVEMENT

Table 6 summarizes the targets to be achieved in the North Bay District to the year 2000. The figures have been rounded, recognizing that a finite degree of preciseness at this broad level of detail is not realistic. The targets reflect the mix of resource activities to be carried out within the District. Strategies indicating how these various targets can be achieved have been discussed previously in the resource policies section.

TABLE 6 SUMMARY OF TARGET ACHIEVEMENT — NORTH BAY DISTRICT

PROGRAM	DISTRICT TARGETS[1] *(YEAR 2000)*	
Aggregate	19.0 Million tonnes	
Agriculture	Hectares of additional: Crown land cleared Private land **Total**	 680 4,420 **5,100**
Commercial Fishing	31,800 kg/yr	
Cottaging	80 cottage lots	
Forestry: conifer hardwood	258,000 NMm³/year 316,000 NMm³/year	
Hunting: moose deer bear	Harvest of 500/yr. Harvest of 900/yr. Harvest of 300/yr.	
Mining	While no mining target was assigned to the District, 53% of the high mineral potential area, and 86% of the low potential area remains available for exploration. Unavailability of other lands is mainly attributable to the withdrawal of Lake Nipissing for mineral exploration and Indian land claims.	
Provincial Parks	To maintain existing levels of use and to provide 6,200 additional back-country travel opportunities/yr.	
Sport Fishing: angling lake trout	203,000 kgs/yr. 447,000 angler days 25 lakes (all A and B)	
Tourism	While no tourism target was assigned 17 lakes have been identified as being important to tourism.	
Trapping	9,000 beaver 25,000 other species	

(1) *Targets expressed in this table are defined as targets assigned through the strategic land use planning process for achievement in the District. These targets may differ from targets expressed in the* ***Northeastern Ontario Strategic Land Use Plan*** *for a number of reasons. For example:*

- *The* ***Strategic Land Use Plan*** *timber and wildlife targets are expressed by management units which do not necessarily coincide with District administrative boundaries. District planning targets have been adjusted and expressed by District administrative boundary.*
- *Some* ***Strategic Land Use Plan*** *targets were expressed by region only and not distributed to each District. Wildlife bear harvest targets are an example. They have subsequently been evaluated and assigned by region to each District.*
- *Further analysis and refinement of the* ***Strategic Land Use Plan*** *targets has resulted in a re-distribution of targets to Districts. This is the case with the fur targets.*

D: land use areas — guidelines

The District has been divided into 20 separate areas. The rationale for division into the smaller areas is based on the premise that the activity or mix of activities in one area is significantly different from that in adjacent areas or is carried out under different conditions. These areas are shown on maps 2 and 3.

The format for presentation of each separate area consists of three parts:

a. Area Description
This identifies the location of the area, the present use and level of development, major resource values, previous commitments (e.g. timber licences on Crown land) and known problems and issues.

b. Land Use Intent
This gives the general role of the area and indicates, where applicable, the priority of uses permitted on Crown land.

c. Land Use Activity
This lists the individual activities and developments on Crown land along with applicable guidelines. Ministry concerns about private land uses are noted where applicable.

All areas are numbered for identification purposes. The area activity form must be read in its entirety to determine the range of uses permitted and any applicable guidelines or conditions.

Where applicable the primary and secondary uses are indicated for the area. The term primary is used to convey the meaning of priority rather than intensity or abundance of use. Secondary means that a use is permitted so long as it does not conflict with the primary use of the area. Where there is a conflict in a specific area, the primary use will normally take precedence; however, there will be instances where the secondary uses (e.g. tourism,) will require specific considerations in a particular portion of the area. This will require the primary use, often forestry, to adhere to the special guidelines such as the access roads and MMA guidelines.

Where there is an increasing conflict with the primary use, site specific negotiations between the conflicting parties and the Ministry will attempt to resolve the conflict. Expansion of existing uses will generally be considered where it will not conflict with other uses. For example, Crown land might be made available for an individual resort to expand if its own land base is inadequate. In some areas certain uses will not be permitted to expand, Crown cottaging development for example, but existing cottage use would continue unaffected. In some instances the Ministry may wish to phase out or alter existing uses. New or unanticipated land uses may be permitted on Crown land subject to individual assessment.

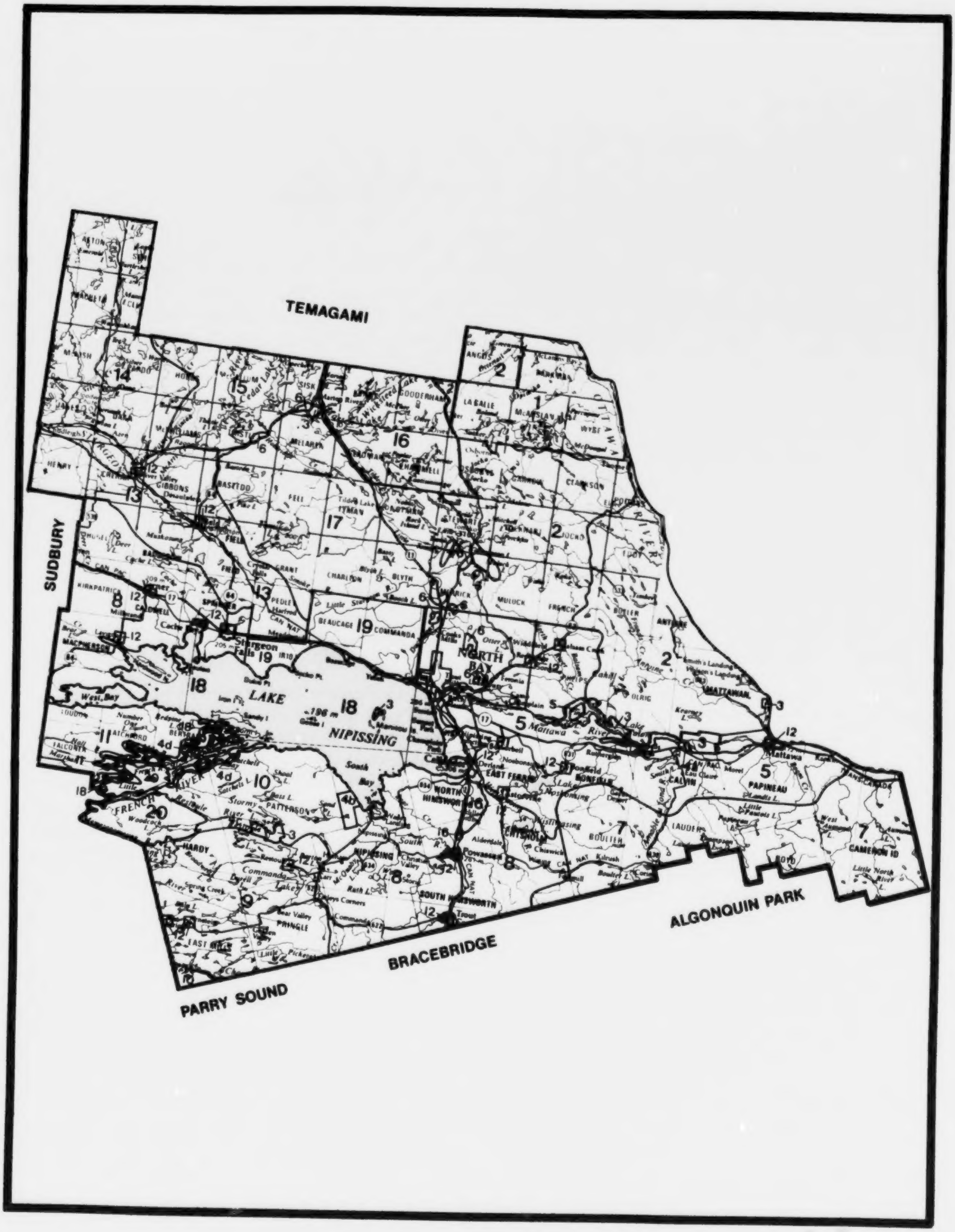
Land uses on private land will generally not be objected to unless otherwise specified or restricted by legislation. The Ministry recognizes that its land use plans have no legal status in respect of private land and that land use control of private land rests with the Ministry of Municipal Affairs and Housing (MMAH) or designated municipalities. There will be occasions when the Ministry feels that certain land uses or proposed development on private land, while in conformity with municipal official planning documents, will have a negative impact on Ministry interests. In such situations, the Ministry will attempt to resolve the problem through discussions with the proponent, the municipality and MMAH. If the Ministry is not satisfied with the results of the negotiations they may consider taking further action under the procedures provided for by the *Planning Act* and in accordance with Ministry policy. Therefore, where the Ministry's *Land Use Guidelines* indicates that it would prefer not to see certain land uses take place on private land, this is the position the Ministry will generally adopt when making input to official plans or zoning by-laws and when responding to the circulation for comment of private proposals by MMAH or the municipality. Such responses will be restricted to concerns within the Ministry mandate.

Additional operational and development guidelines such as those for access roads and MMA's, will be incorporated into resource management plans developed to guide activities within each area in order to prevent or reduce any conflict with other uses, especially the primary and secondary uses. Where land tenure documents are granted, they will contain similar conditions for the same purpose.

While Indian Reserve lands are not subject to Provincial control, it is anticipated that future development on Indian Reserves would be compatible with the intent established for the area adjacent to the Reserve.

Map 2

NORTH BAY DISTRICT



5 Resource Management Area
Miles 10 0 10
Kilometres 10 0 10
N
TEMAGAMI
SUDBURY
PARRY SOUND
BRACEBRIDGE
ALGONQUIN PARK
LAKE NIPISSING
NORTH BAY
Mattawa
Sturgeon Falls
Powassan
Trout Creek
FRENCH RIVER
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1. THE McCONNELL LAKES AREA

a. Area Description

The McConnell Lakes planning area comprises approximately 32,375 hectares in the townships of Parkman, LaSalle, McAuslan and Wyse. Topography is gently rolling in most of LaSalle and McAuslan Townships. This weakly broken plain gives way to moderatly broken uplands in the central and northern portions. The dominant feature is the McConnell Lakes moraine which occupies most of McAuslan and large parts of the other townships. Soils are fine to coarse silty sands and are generally deep with some shallow areas and exposed bedrock.

Drainage tends mainly eastward to the Ottawa River. Many of the lakes in the area have no obvious inlets or outlets. The deeper cold water lakes provide excellent fishing for lake trout, brook trout and some rainbows. Shallow warm water lakes provide a variety of angling opportunities.

This is a very popular recreation area and detailed prescriptions for maintaining the recreational amenities while providing for resource production have been published in *An Interim Land Use Plan for the McConnell Lakes Area*. The original planning area boundary has been modified slightly in the *Land Use Guidelines* to accommodate the eastern boundary of the Nipissing Crown Game Preserve.

b. Land Use Intent

The stated policy in the *Interim Land Use Plan for the McConnell Lakes Area*, "Multiple Use with emphasis on Recreation" provides for increased opportunities for fishing, wildlife, viewing and hunting, general day use activities and family camping, while allowing for resource production and extraction activities compatible with existing environmental quality. The multiple use approach conforms to the objectives of the *Land Use Guidelines*.

The area will be managed in accordance with the spirit and intent of the *Land Use Guidelines* and the detailed policies of the *Interim Land Use Plan for the McConnell Lakes Area*.

c. Land Use Activity for Area No. 1 — THE McCONNELL LAKES AREA

Land uses will be the same as those permitted by the *Interim Land Use Plan* for this area and include all resource production and management activities (e.g. forestry, mineral exploration and general recreation activities such as hunting, fishing, viewing and camping).

2. JOCKO RIVER AREA

a. Area Description

This is a group of watershed units, north of the central lowlands, comprised of generally moderate to strongly broken uplands draining easterly into the Ottawa River. Many of the weakly broken valleys or plains included are overlain with water and ice-laid glacial deposits of sand, and gravel with pockets of silt and clay. Mattawan Township is the only Municipality in the area. To date, the Municipality has not adopted an official plan. There are no existing, designated access points. The area includes part of the Ottawa River canoe route. There are areas of high mineral potential in Butler and Antoine Townships.

The major portion of area 2 is included in the Mattawan Crown Management Unit. Timber production from Crown land provides saw logs and veneer logs for G.W. Martin Lumber Ltd., Mattawa, and G.W. Martin Veneer Ltd., Rutherglen; saw logs and pulpwood for consolidated Bathurst Inc., Portage du Fort, Quebec, and Braeside, Ontario; and pulpwood for Tembois Inc., Temiscaming, Quebec, Nordfibre Co., North Bay, and MacMillan Bloedel Limited, Sturgeon Falls, Ontario.

b. Land Use Intent

The primary use proposed is resource production and extraction. Wildlife and fisheries management are important secondary uses (e.g. moose range and deer yard habitat improvement, fish stocking, etc.). Extensive recreational uses such as hunting, fishing, back-country travel, canoeing, camping, cross-country skiing and other day trip activities are existing recognized uses. Some intensive uses, including hamlets at Eldee and Thorne, cross-country skiing and downhill ski facilities are within the area and these will require consideration in subsequent management plans. Land uses adjacent to Brule Lake are subject to the general spirit and intent of these *Land Use Guidelines* and the more detailed policies of the *Lake Management Plan*.

A clean, assured water supply for the existing fish hatchery and potential expansion of the facility is to be a consideration in all land management decisions in French, Butler and to a lesser degree Muloch Townships.

Several sites, where preservation is the main theme of management, (e.g. heronries, archaeological sites, etc.) are found in this area. Their exact location may be seen in the *North Bay District Sensitive Areas Report*. These and other such sites, which may be found in the future, will be protected during resource management operations and given special consideration in the Ministry's review of the plans of other agencies.

Disposition of Crown land will only be considered on a case by case basis with careful consideration of potential impacts on Ministry programs and under the general disposition policy contained in this document.

No alienation of Crown lands will occur in Angus or Gooderham Townships as a result of this document until the Bear Island Indian Band land caution has been resolved.

c. Land Use Activity for Area No. 2 — JOCKO RIVER AREA

Activity	Acceptable		Guidelines
	Yes	No	
Aggregate Extraction	x		Cold water fisheries such as those along Highway 533 and streams such as Antoine Creek and Frances Creek should be protected during extractive operations in accordance with MMA policies. Applications for quarry permits on Crown lands will be considered in the light of their possible effect on existing or potential hatchery sites and water supplies.

Activity	Acceptable		Guidelines
	Yes	No	
Agriculture		x	Expansion of existing agricultural uses in Mattawan and Phelps Townships will be examined on a site specific basis and may occur after receiving approval from the agricultural committee.
Bait Fish	x		
Commercial Fishing	x		Commercial fishing for sturgeon and non-game fish will continue on the Ottawa River. Catch will be limited by quota and gear restrictions to protect the sturgeon population and game fish.
Cottaging	x		Koko, Mitchell and Moose Lakes are candidates for lake management plans.
Crown Land Recreation	x		Crown land recreation opportunities will be provided primarily by the Ottawa River canoe route and existing approved winter recreation trails. These trails will continue to be integrated with other land uses. No further facilities or access points will be constructed. Increases above the current level of activity requiring intensive facility development will not generally be encouraged.
Forestry	x		Forest management activity will continue. Operating and annual plans will contain specific guidelines for the protection of fish and game habitat, including moose winter concentration and aquatic feeding areas, waterfowl concentration areas and existing and potential hatchery water supplies.
Hunting	x		The existing overall quality and quantity of wildlife habitat will be maintained. The deer yard in the southern portion of the unit, important aquatic feeding and winter concentration areas will be given special status and consideration.
Mining	x		Exploration, assessment work and mine development are acceptable uses. Cold water streams, lakes and other amenities important to fish and game populations will be protected in accordance with MMA policies. Areas of high mineral potential should be protected from intensive development until mineral potentials have been proven.
Provincial Parks		x	

Activity	Acceptable Yes	 No	Guidelines
Roads	x		Road construction is permitted in accordance with the policies and locations proposed in the *Land Use Guidelines.*
Rural Residential		x	Rural residential uses are permitted in accordance with the policies of government agencies and the municipality (where applicable) on private land but not generally on Crown land.
Sport Fishing	x		Primary management emphasis will be placed on the native brook trout streams and lake trout lakes south of highway 63. Timber, Twist, Transparent, Kearney, Geauvereau, Perron and Cahill Lakes will be managed as per the lake trout policy.
Tourism	x		Extensive recreational uses are encouraged. Intensive facility based enterprises will be assessed on a site specific basis. Greenwood and Richer Lakes in Angus Township are recognized as tourist outpost camp lakes.
Trapping	x		Existing activity will continue and efforts will be made to increase harvests to present quotas which will be adjusted to reflect new furbearer population information as it becomes available.
Urban Development		x	There are no urban centres in this area.
Wildlife Viewing	x		
Wild Rice Harvesting		x	

3. EXISTING PROVINCIAL PARKS

a. Area Description

For the purpose of these prescriptions, existing provincial parks are considered as similar resource management areas requiring similar prescriptions. Included in this area are: Antoine Provincial Park, a recreation park on the Ottawa River in Mattawan township; Great Manitou Island Provincial Park, a nature reserve in Lake Nipissing approximately 10 kilometres southwest of North Bay; Mattawa River Provincial Park, a waterway park along the upper reaches of the Mattawa River system; Marten River Provincial Park, a recreation park in Sisk Township in the northern part of the District; Restoule Provincial Park, a natural environment park on Restoule Lake in the south western portion of the District; and Samuel de Champlain Provincial Park, a natural environment park on the Mattawa River in the eastern part of the District.

b. Land Use Intent

These parks will continue to be managed in accordance with existing policy and Ministry guidelines.

c. Land Use Activity for Area No. 3 — EXISTING PROVINCIAL PARKS

Uses permitted will be in accordance with existing policy and Ministry guidelines.

4a. SAMUEL DE CHAMPLAIN PROVINCIAL PARK ADDITION

a. Area Description

This is a 196 hectare block of land adjacent to and physically similar to the existing park. Relief is generally low to moderately rolling. Till of ground morainal origin occupies most of the western portion while the eastern section is primarily composed of gravel and sands. The lower reaches of the Amable du Fond River flow easterly to Moore Lake through the southern portion and Pacaud Lake is entirely within the addition.

Two private parcels of land including a cottage and a residence are encompassed on three sides by the acquired lands but are not included in the addition. Hunting, fishing and trapping are important existing uses.

b. Land Use Intent

The area is recommended for park status as an addition to the existing natural environment park and will be managed for public recreation and the protection of outdoor natural and cultural heritage values. Some additional backcountry travel opportunities will be achieved in the addition and in the long term it will provide buffering for existing facilities and space for future expansion. Because of the nature of existing uses, it is recommended that hunting and fishing be permitted to continue.

c. Land Use Activity for Area No. 4a — SAMUEL DE CHAMPLAIN PROVINCIAL PARK ADDITION

Activity	Acceptable		Recommended Guidelines
	Yes	No	
Aggregate Extraction		x	
Agriculture		x	
Bait Fish		x	
Commercial Fishing		x	
Cottaging		x	One cottage lot adjacent to the addition is a candidate for acquisition.
Crown Land Recreation		x	
Forestry		x	
Hunting	x		It is recommended that hunting be permitted to continue.
Mining		x	
Provincial Parks	x		Recommended for park status.
Roads		x	
Rural Residential		x	One residential lot adjacent to the addition is a candidate for acquisition.
Sport Fishing	x		It is recommended that sport fishing be permitted to continue.
Tourism		x	

Activity	Acceptable		Recommended Guidelines
	Yes	No	
Trapping		x	Existing commercial trapping will be phased out in a manner least harmful to the economic well being of the existing registered trapper. Management trapping will continue as required.
Urban Development		x	
Wildlife Viewing	x		
Wild Rice Harvesting		x	

4b. SOUTH BAY

a. Area Description

This 1,605 hectare site has been reserved as a potential recreational park site since 1967. The area presents a good example of maximum exposure of bedrock due to glacial lake wave action, some remanent evidence of gold mining activity in the late eighteenth and early nineteenth centuries, and may have some potential for backcountry recreational opportunities. The site is the only relatively accessible Crown land on the shore of Lake Nipissing of sufficient size to be suitable for consideration as a provincial park. Existing important uses include fishing, hunting and trapping.

b. Land Use Intent

The area is recommended for park status to be managed for public recreation and the protection of outdoor natural and cultural heritage values. Because of the nature of some existing uses, it is recommended that they continue as permitted uses. These are listed in section C. It must be realized that in some instances further refinement may be required.

c. Land Use Activity for Area No. 4b — SOUTH BAY

Activity	Acceptable		Recommended Guidelines
	Yes	No	
Aggregate Extraction		x	
Agriculture		x	
Bait Fish		x	
Commercial Fishing		x	
Cottaging		x	
Crown Land Recreation		x	
Forestry		x	
Hunting	x		It is recommended that hunting activity be permitted to continue. In the long-term, there may be a need to relocate the existing hunt camp because of park development.
Mining	x		It is recommended that mineral exploration/extraction continue to be permitted.
Provincial Parks	x		Recommended for park status.
Roads		x	
Rural Residential		x	
Sport Fishing	x		It is recommended that sport fishing be permitted to continue.
Tourism		x	
Trapping	x		It is recommended that existing trapping activity be permitted to continue. In the long-term, there may be a need to relocate the existing trappers cabin because of park development.

Activity	Acceptable		Recommended Guidelines
	Yes	No	
Urban Development		x	
Wildlife Viewing	x		
Wild Rice Harvesting		x	

4c. RESTOULE PROVINCIAL PARK ADDITION

a. Area Description

This is a 468 hectare block of land adjacent to and physically similar to Restoule Provincial Park. Lying to the west of the existing park, bounded on the north by Stormy Lake and the south by Restoule Lake, the area is mainly bedrock knobs and ground moraine with some outwash plain, occurring in the eastern portions. There are three existing patented properties used for cottaging on the shore of Restoule Lake. Trapping, hunting, sports fishing and a nature trail for Restoule Park are existing important uses.

b. Land Use Intent

The area is recommended for park status as an addition to the existing natural environment park to be managed for public recreation and protection of outdoor natural and cultural heritage values. The addition will provide buffering for existing facilities and will also provide for added park facilities sometime in the future in the southern part of the District where the greatest pressures for additional opportunities will be generated by a growing population in southern Ontario. Expansion of Restoule Park would conform to the principle of the *NGBRR Plan* which had zoned the area surrounding the park primarily for public recreation. Because of the existing hunting and trapping activities, it is recommended that these uses continue to be permitted.

c. Land Use Activity for Area No. 4c — RESTOULE PROVINCIAL PARK ADDITION

Activity	Acceptable		Recommended Guidelines
	Yes	No	
Aggregate Extraction		x	
Agriculture		x	
Bait Fish		x	
Commercial Fishing		x	
Cottaging		x	Sometime in the future, the three existing lots may become candidates for acquisition. An adequate buffer will ensure no conflict.
Crown Land Recreation		x	
Forestry		x	
Hunting	x		It is recommended that hunting activity be permitted to continue.
Mining		x	
Provincial Parks	x		Recommended for park status.
Roads		x	
Rural Residential		x	
Sport Fishing	x		It is recommended that sport fishing be permitted to continue.
Tourism		x	

Activity	Acceptable		Recommended Guidelines
	Yes	No	
Trapping	x		It is recommended that existing trapping activity be permitted to continue.
Urban Development		x	
Wildlife Viewing	x		
Wild Rice Harvesting		x	

4d. FRENCH RIVER

a. Area Description

The area straddles the French River extending approximately 100 km. from the Georgian Bay of Lake Huron in Sudbury District to Lake Nipissing in the North Bay District. It extends approximately 200 metres on both sides of the River.

The French River delta is the best known and most popular pickerel angling waters in the Province. The fisheries of the river system form the basis of the tourism industry. Plants and animals uncommon in this part of Ontario occur within the area. Remnants of the historical development of the area include sites of early habitation, historic fur trade use and other signs of early settlement.

The river provides excellent small craft boating and canoe tripping opportunities. Although there is considerable cottage and commercial resort development in the upper reaches of the river, there are areas where the natural setting is relatively undisturbed, due largely to undeveloped Crown lands.

Recreational activities include sport fishing, motor boating, canoeing and camping, cottaging, commercial outpost camps and lodges, and yachting and natural anchorage for small craft.

The natural and historical resources of the French River are of national, Provincial and regional significance and the river was recommended as a candidate for designation in the Canada Heritage River System. This designation would be compatible with a waterway provincial park.

The area has a potential for providing about 90 percent of the non-wilderness back-country travel opportunities in the North Bay District and could fulfill the waterway representation requirement of the protection objective for this portion of Ontario.

b. Land Use Intent

The area is recommended for park status. Due to the nature of the established recreational, commercial tourism and cottage uses it is recommended that final designation of the area await completion of a comprehensive management study. This study will provide a sufficient data base and analysis of park values to enable decisions to be made on final park boundaries and land use intent.

In the interim it is recommended that the area be managed for public recreation and tourism activities associated with the preservation of the natural landscape for waterway recreation enjoyment and scientific research.

Existing private and commercial uses will be encouraged to protect known park values.

Given the extent of the park proposal and the nature of existing uses it is recommended that most of the ongoing activities within the area be permitted to continue upon park designation. These are listed under section c. Land Use Activity. It must be realized that in some instances further refinement may be required.

Crown land disposition will only be considered in this area for the expansion of existing tourism establishments having regard for impacts on park values and the general Crown land disposition policy of this document.

c. Land Use Activity for Area No. 4d — FRENCH RIVER

Activity	Acceptable		Recommended Guidelines
	Yes	No	
Aggregate Extraction		x	
Agriculture		x	
Bait Fish	x		It is recommended that existing bait fishing operations continue to be permitted.
Commercial Fishing	x		It is recommended that existing commercial fishing operations continue to be permitted.

Activity	Acceptable		Recommended Guidelines
	Yes	No	
Cottaging	x		It is recommended that existing cottage developments and hunt camps continue to be permitted.
Crown Land Recreation		x	
Forestry		x	Commercial harvesting will not be permitted.
Hunting	x		It is recommended that hunting be permitted to continue.
Mining	x		It is recommended that mineral exploration/extraction be permitted.
Provincial Parks	x		Recommended for park status subject to completion of management study.
Roads		x	
Rural Residential		x	
Sport Fishing	x		It is recommended that sport fishing be permitted to continue.
Tourism	x		It is recommended that existing tourism establishments continue to be permitted. The expansion of existing establishments will be considered on a case-by-case basis having regard for impacts on park values.
Trapping	x		It is recommended that existing trapping activity continue to be permitted.
Urban Development		x	
Wildlife Viewing	x		Wildlife management efforts will continue to monitor the moose and elk populations frequenting this area to determine the actual extent of their habitat for population enhancement. Wildlife viewing opportunities are enhanced by the presence of a wide variety of game and non-game wildlife species.
Wild Rice Harvesting		x	

5. TROUT LAKE - MATTAWA RIVER AREA

a. Area Description

The area is comprised of portions of two groups of watershed units. Those in the western portion straddle the north-south height of land and drain west to Lake Nipissing or east to Trout Lake and the Mattawa River system. The eastern section consists of the lower portion of a group of watershed units draining north from the Algonquin Highlands into the Mattawa and Ottawa Rivers.

In the western portion, above the east-west trending escarpment, there is an area of deep glacial sand and gravel deposits with shallow soils interspersed with exposed bedrock and wetlands in much of the southern portion. Terrain in the eastern portion is weakly broken and soils are deep with some bare and shallow areas. These deep soils of the central lowlands are well suited to agriculture and timber production.

Within the area is the greatest concentration of population in the District in the City of North Bay, the Towns of Callander and Mattawa, and portions of the Townships of East Ferris, Lauder, Bonfield, Calvin, Chisholm, Papineau, Phelps, North Himsworth and Cameron. The town of Mattawa at the confluence of the Mattawa and Ottawa Rivers is one of the oldest settlements in the District.

With the exception of Calvin, Lauder, Papineau, Cameron and Phelps Townships, the area is covered by municipal official plans. The entire area with the exception of Phelps Township has some form of municipal government. Phelps Township and other rural areas are experiencing development pressures from people seeking rural residential opportunities who are employed in the City of North Bay and other urban areas.

Trout Lake, Lake Nosbonsing and the Mattawa River are important recreational features.

b. Land Use Intent

Urban and rural residential uses with associated agricultural and recreational activities are predominant and will continue to be in the future. Wildlife management and resource production are existing uses in this area and there is no intent to modify the nature of the area except to encourage marginal agricultural lands to be returned to forest production. Trout Lake, the water supply for the City of North Bay and an important cold water fishery, should be protected against any develoment which may impair water quality. A number of flood prone areas have been identified in both urbanized and rural areas. Implementation of Provincial *Flood Plain Criteria* is particularly important in this area. Important aggregate deposits, and potential fish hatchery sites and their associated water supplies should be protected.

Several sites, where preservation is the main theme of management, (e.g. heronries, archaeological sites, etc.) are found in this area. Their exact location may be seen in the *North Bay District Sensitive Areas Report*. These and other such sites, which may be found in the future, will be protected during resource management operations and given special consideration in the Ministry's review of the plans of other agencies.

Disposition of Crown land will only be considered on a case-by-case basis with careful consideration of potential impacts on Ministry programs and under the general disposition policy contained in this document.

c. **Land Use Activity for Area No. 5** — TROUT LAKE - MATTAWA RIVER AREA

Activity	Acceptable		Guidelines
	Yes	No	
Aggregate Extraction	x		Extraction activities will continue subject to municipal planning controls, appropriate rehabilitation measures and the MMA policy. Significant resources in Widdifield, Phelps, Bonfield, Calvin, Cameron, Chisholm and Papineau Townships should be protected from structural development which would prevent extraction. Potential water resources for fish hatchery operations, cold water streams, lakes and other amenities important to fish and game populations, recreation, tourism and other established uses should be protected.
Agriculture	x		Agriculture expansion may occur on Crown land with the approval of the agricultural committee.
Bait Fish	x		
Commercial Fishing	x		Commercial fishing for sturgeon and non-game fish will continue on the Ottawa River. Catch will be limited by quota and gear restrictions to protect the sturgeon population and game fish.
Cottaging		x	No cottage lot development on Crown land is proposed. Cottaging on private land may be permitted after an examination of possible impacts on Ministry programs.
Crown Land Recreation	x		Most Crown land recreation opportunities in the area will be provided by a portion of the Mattawa River canoe route, Ottawa River provincial canoe route, a non-designated access point on Four Mile Bay on Trout Lake and portions of four organized approved winter trail systems. No further facilities will be provided. Existing approved winter recreation trails will continue to be integrated with other land uses.
Forestry	x		Forest management activity will continue on Crown land and an increase will be encouraged on private lands, especially idle sub-marginal agricultural lands. Operating and annual plans will contain specific guidelines to protect water supplies for the City of North Bay and potential fish hatchery sites, and to ensure compatibility with other land uses.
Hunting	x		Wildlife habitat on Crown land will be maintained at the existing overall quantity and quality.

Activity	Acceptable		Guidelines
	Yes	No	
Mining	x		Exploration, assessment work and mine development are acceptable uses. Cold water streams, lakes and other amenities important to fish and game populations should be protected in accordance with modified management area guidelines.
Provincial Parks		x	
Roads		x	No new Ministry roads are proposed in the planning period.
Rural Residential		x	Rural residential uses are permitted in accordance with policies of government agencies and local municipalities (where applicable) on private land but not generally on Crown land.
Sport Fishing	x		Sport fish population is presently near the allowable yield. Fishing opportunities will be maintained at the present level during the planning period. Management efforts will be concentrated on Trout and Talon Lakes, Lake Nosbonsing, the native brook trout streams south of Highway 17 and pickerel spawning beds at the Hurdman dam and on Smith Lake.
Tourism	x		Intensive facility based enterprises will be assessed on a site specific basis in accordance with the policies of this document.
Trapping	x		Existing activity will continue. Efforts will be made to increase harvests to present quotas which will be adjusted to reflect new furbearer population information as it becomes available. Beaver quotas will be maximized to reduce nuisance beaver problems where required.
Urban Development	x		
Wildlife Viewing	x		
Wild Rice Harvesting		x	

6. CRITICAL AGGREGATE AREAS

a. Area Description

These are several large deposits of high quality crushable mineral aggregate, (predominantly gravel) along the Highway 11 and Highway 64 corridors. No private lands are included.

b. Land Use Intent

The primary use of these areas is the extraction of mineral aggregate. Other sequential uses may occur when the resource has been removed. Much of the District's potential for target achievement (19.0 million tonnes) will be realized in these areas.

Disposition of Crown land will only be considered on a case-by-case basis with careful consideration of potential impacts on Ministry programs and under the general disposition policy contained in this document.

c. Land Use Activity for Area No. 6 — CRITICAL AGGREGATE AREAS

Activity	Acceptable		Guidelines
	Yes	No	
Aggregate Extraction	x		
Agriculture		x	
Bait Fish	x		
Commercial Fishing		x	
Cottaging		x	
Crown Land Recreation	x		
Forestry	x		Forest management activity will continue on these areas in a restricted manner. Present forest stands will be allowed to occupy the site and grow until the area is required for aggregate production. No silviculture effort or funds will be expended on these areas unless it can be confirmed that the forest management benefit from such expenditures can be realized before the area is cleared for aggregate production.
Hunting	x		
Mining	x		
Provincial Parks		x	
Roads	x		Roads are permitted as required for extraction purposes.
Rural Residential		x	
Sport Fishing	x		
Tourism	x		Extensive recreational uses are encouraged. Facilities will not be permitted.

Activity	Acceptable		Guidelines
	Yes	No	
Trapping	x		
Urban Development		x	
Wildlife Viewing	x		
Wild Rice Harvesting		x	

7. AMABLE DU FOND RIVER AREA

a. Area Description

This area comprises several small watershed units draining northerly and easterly from the Algonquin Highlands into the Mattawa and Ottawa Rivers. Soil depths are relatively deep in the western portion of the unit, becoming shallower to the east. Terrain is moderately broken in the south, but slopes are less steep in the Ottawa River Valley and in sections of Lauder Township. There are very few private land holdings. A large portion of the Improvement District of Cameron and portions of several other townships with municipal organization fall within this area. The townships of Bonfield and Chisholm are the only municipalities with official plans. A buffer strip for Algonquin Park occupies the two concessions of surveyed lots along the southern District boundary.

Area 7 is included in the Wasi Crown Management Unit. Timber production from Crown land provides saw logs and veneer logs for G.W. Martin Lumber Ltd., Mattawa, and G.W. Martin Veneer Ltd., Rutherglen; saw logs and pulpwood for Consolidated Bathurst Inc., Portage du Fort, Quebec, and Braeside, Ontario; and pulpwood for Tembois Inc., Temiscaming, Quebec, Nordfibre Co., North Bay, and MacMillan Bloedel Limited, Sturgeon Falls.

b. Land Use Intent

This is one of the most sparsely developed areas in the District and the primary uses proposed will be resource production and wildlife management.

Extensive recreation and tourism are acceptable uses but additional facility development for these may be somewhat constrained by the Algonquin Park buffer zone where roads and Crown land disposition are not permitted. Significant aggregate resources occur in Boulter, Papineau and Cameron Townships and these should remain accessible for future uses.

Several sites, where preservation is the main theme of management, (e.g. heronries, cold water fisheries, habitat, etc.) are found in this area. Their exact location may be seen in the *North Bay District Sensitive Areas Report.* These and other such sites, which may be found in the future, will be protected during resource management operations and given special consideration in the Ministry's review of the plans of other agencies.

Disposition of Crown land will only be considered on a case-by-case basis with careful consideration of potential impacts on Ministry programs and under the general disposition policy contained in this document.

c. Land Use Activity for Area No. 7 — AMABLE DU FOND RIVER AREA

Activity	Acceptable		Guidelines
	Yes	No	
Aggregate Extraction	x		Significant aggregate resources within this area should be protected from structural development. Extraction should be encouraged subject to municipal controls and the MMA policy.
Agriculture		x	Agriculture expansion into this area should only be considered when opportunities in established agricultural areas are no longer available.
Bait Fish	x		
Commercial Fishing	x		Commercial fishing for sturgeon and non-game fish will continue on the Ottawa River. Catch will be limited by quota and gear restrictions to protect the sturgeon population and game fish.

Activity	Acceptable		Guidelines
	Yes	No	
Cottaging		x	No cottage lot development on Crown land is proposed. Cottaging on private land may be permitted after an examination of possible impacts on Ministry programs.
Crown Land Recreation	x		Crown land recreation will be directed primarily to the Ottawa River Provincial canoe route, 3 designated access points and the trails of an organized winter trails club. The existing trails will continue to be integrated with other land uses. No other facilities are planned.
Forestry	x		Forest management activity will continue. Operating and annual plans will contain specific guidelines to protect moose and other fish and wildlife habitat, and to comply with the buffer zone specifications of the *Algonquin Park Master Plan*.
Hunting	x		Wildlife habitat will be maintained in the existing overall quantity and quality. Important aquatic moose feeding and winter concentration areas and waterfowl concentration areas will be given special status and consideration.
Mining	x		Exploration, assessment work and mine development are acceptable uses. Cold water streams, lakes and other amenities important to fish and game populations should be protected in accordance with modified management area policies.
Provincial Parks		x	
Roads		x	No extensions are proposed to existing Ministry roads in the planning period.
Rural Residential		x	Rural residential uses are permitted in accordance with the policies of government agencies or municipalities (where applicable) on private land but not generally on Crown land.
Sport Fishing	x		Particular emphasis will be placed on protecting the headwaters of native brook trout streams and lake trout habitat in Papineau and Guilmette Lakes.
Tourism	x		Opportunities for water oriented facilities are few and some are constrained by the Algonquin Park buffer zone. Extensive recreational uses are encouraged. Intensive facility based enterprises will be assessed on a site specific basis in accordance with the policies of this document.

Activity	Acceptable Yes	 No	Guidelines
Trapping	x		Existing activity will continue and efforts will be made to increase harvests to existing quotas which will be adjusted to reflect new furbearer population data as it becomes available.
Urban Development		x	
Wildlife Viewing	x		
Wild Rice Harvesting		x	

8. SOUTH RIVER-VEUVE RIVER AREA

a. Area Description

This area occupies much of the central lowland area of the District to the northwest and southeast of Lake Nipissing. In the northern section an expanse of deep lake sediments consisting chiefly of varved clays (below the escarpment) interspersed with rock outcrops forms one of the better agricultural areas in the District. Much of the area is cleared and there is evidence of widespread erosion along the many rivers and streams draining into Lake Nipissing. Private land holdings are extensive and there are several municipalities with zoning by-laws in place to implement the West Nipissing Plan. Caldwell, Springer, Sturgeon Falls, Field and Cache Bay all have municipal governments. Development in unorganized areas is controlled by government agencies and the West Nipissing Planning Board. In the southern portion there are several watershed units draining northwards from the Algonquin Highlands to Lake Nipissing. Terrain is weakly broken with good agriculture soils through much of the area and increasing steepness of slopes and shallower soils in the south-west part. Powassan, Trout Creek and portions of five townships with planning controls are included. Agricultural uses predominate. There is very little Crown land in the area. Recreation, tourism and cottage uses occur on several lakes, of which Wasi is the largest. There are winter trails and downhill ski facilities in the area. The Himsworth Crown Game Preserve provides a winter yard for a locally significant deer herd.

b. Land Use Intent

Agriculture, urban and rural residential uses will continue to dominate this area. Resource production for local use and for the MacMillan Bloedel Mill at Sturgeon Falls is an important secondary use in the northern section. Recreation, tourism and cottaging are other existing recognized uses. Ministry programs will continue to encourage resource production, primarily forest products and fur, from private lands and the limited amount of Crown land. Wildlife management will continue on Crown land. Fisheries management in Lake Nipissing will require a close monitoring of agricultural drainage projects and erosion problems to protect recreation and tourism values. Aggregate resources are limited and these should be kept accessible for extractive uses. That portion of area 8 adjacent to the West Bay of Lake Nipissing was zoned in the *NGBRR Plan* for a moderately dense degree of mixed developments or uses.

Several sites, where preservation is the main theme of management, (e.g. heronries, archaeological sites, wetland areas, etc.) are found in this area. Their exact location may be seen in the *North Bay District Sensitive Areas Report*. These and other such sites, which may be found in the future, will be protected during resource management operations and given special consideration in the Ministry's review of the plans of other agencies.

Disposition of Crown land will only be considered on a case-by-case basis with careful consideration of potential impacts on Ministry programs and under the general disposition policy contained in this document.

c. Land Use Activity for Area No. 8 — SOUTH RIVER-VEUVE RIVER AREA

Activity	Acceptable		Guidelines
	Yes	No	
Aggregate Extraction	x		Significant aggregate resources should be protected from structural development. Extraction should be encouraged subject to municipal controls and/or *Minister's Zoning Order* where applicable and MMA policy in this document.
Agriculture	x		Agrculture expansion may occur on Crown land with the approval of the Agricultural Committee.
Bait Fish	x		

Activity	Acceptable		Guidelines
	Yes	No	
Commercial Fishing		x	
Cottaging		x	No further Crown land cottaging is proposed. Cottaging on private land may be permitted after an examination of possible impacts on Ministry programs.
Crown Land Recreation	x		Crown land recreation opportunities in the area will be provided by portions of four organized approved winter trail systems. No further facilities are planned. Existing approved winter recreational trails will continue to be integrated with other land uses.
Forestry	x		Forest management activities will continue on Crown land and an increase will be encouraged on private land, especially idle sub-marginal agricultural lands. Operating and annual plans will contain guidelines to ensure compatibility with other land uses.
Hunting	x		Wildlife habitat will be maintained where practical but may diminish with increases in agricultural development. Important waterfowl concentration areas will be given priority.
Mining	x		Exploration, assessment work and mine development are acceptable uses. Cold water streams, lakes and other amenities important to fish and game populations should be protected in accordance with modified management area policies.
Provincial Parks		x	
Roads		x	
Rural Residential		x	Rural residential uses are permitted in accordance with the policies of government agencies, the West Nipissing Planning Board and municipalities (where applicable) on private land but not generally on Crown land.
Sport Fishing	x		The existing warm water fisheries management program including spawning bed protection will continue. Headwaters of brook trout streams will be protected.
Tourism	x		Opportunities for Crown land disposition for commercial tourism facilities in this area are very limited. Extensive recreational uses are encouraged. Intensive facility based enterprises will be assessed on a site specific basis in accordance with the policies of this document.

Activity	Acceptable Yes	 No	Guidelines
Trapping	x		Existing activity will continue. Efforts will be made to increase harvests to present quotas which will be adjusted to reflect new furbearer population information as it becomes available. Beaver quotas will be maximized to reduce nuisance beaver problems where required.
Urban Development		x	There are no Crown lands available adjacent to urbanized areas.
Wildlife Viewing	x		
Wild Rice Harvesting		x	

9. COMMANDA LAKE AREA

a. Area Description

This area includes portions of several watershed units draining northeasterly to the Pickerel and French Rivers. Terrain is moderately broken with shallow soils and bedrock outcrops. There are some areas of deeper soils in glacial valleys and channels now occupied by smaller water courses. A large portion of the area is private land originally settled as farm land, but agricultural uses have diminished. This area encompasses those parts of the Loring deer yard which are within the North Bay District. The portion of Gurd Township included is part of an organized municipality (Nipissing) and three small urban communities are present at Restoule, Arnstein and Port Loring.

Areas of high mineral potential occur in Pringle and East Mills Townships.

b. Land Use Intent

The focus of Ministry programs in this area is management of the Loring deer yard. Generally, any uses which would destroy important winter habitat will be discouraged.

Portions of the area were designated in the *NGBRR Plan* for mixed developments or uses. The mix of existing urban, rural residential, agriculture, recreation, tourism and cottaging uses is recognized in this document. Expansions of some of these uses onto Crown land which may have a negative impact on the deer yard will be considered on a site specific basis.

Resource production (timber, aggregate, etc.) is an important use and should be managed in a manner that complements wildlife management. Land uses in the area included in the *Memsagamesing Lake Management Plan* will be conducted within the spirit and intention of this document and the detailed policies of the *Lake Management Plan*.

Several sites, where preservation is the main theme of management, (e.g. heronries, cold water fisheries habitats, etc.) are found in this area. Their exact location may be seen in the *North Bay District Sensitive Areas Report*. These and other such sites, which may be found in the future, will be protected during resource management operations and given special consideration in the Ministry's review of the plans of other agencies.

Disposition of Crown land will only be considered on a case-by-case basis with careful consideration of potential impacts on Ministry programs and under the general disposition policy contained in this document.

c. Land Use Activity for Area No. 9 — COMMANDA LAKE AREA

Activity	Acceptable		Guidelines
	Yes	No	
Aggregate Extraction	x		Significant aggregate resources should be protected from structural development. Extraction should be encouraged subject to appropriate rehabilitation measures and the MMA policy.
Agriculture		x	Expansion of agriculture which may conflict with wildlife management is not encouraged.
Bait Fish	x		
Commercial Fishing		x	

Activity	Acceptable		Guidelines
	Yes	No	
Cottaging	x		Big Rainy and Little Rainy Lakes should be examined for cottaging potential through a Lake Management Plan. Important areas of deer habitat in the Loring yard should be excluded from cottage development in Ministry plans, and similar development of habitat area on private land will be examined for possible conflicts with deer management through the plan review process.
Crown Land Recreation	x		Crown land recreation will continue to be provided at twelve designated access points, the Dokis canoe route and portions of two organized winter trail systems. No further facilities are planned. The existing approved winter recreational trails will to continue be integrated with other land uses.
Forestry	x		Forest management activity will continue. Operating and annual plans will contain specific guidelines to protect and enhance wildlife habitat within the core area of the Loring deer yard, to protect fish and wildlife throughout the balance of the area, and to ensure compatibility with other land uses.
Hunting	x		The existing overall quantity and quality of wildlife habitat will be maintained. The core area of the Loring deer yard will be managed primarily to provide winter deer habitat. Protection of wildlife habitat will be a significant consideration in the remainder of the area.
Mining	x		Exploration, assessment work and mine development are acceptable uses. Cold water streams, lakes and other amenities important to fish and game populations should be protected in accordance with MMA policy. Areas of high mineral potential should be protected from intensive development until mineral potentials have been proven.
Provincial Parks		x	
Roads		x	No extensions are proposed to Ministry roads in the planning period.
Rural Residential		x	Rural residential uses are permitted in accordance with the policies of government agencies or municipalities on private land but not generally on Crown land.

Activity	Acceptable		Guidelines
	Yes	No	
Sport Fishing	x		Memsagamesing and Swalwell Lakes will be managed as per the lake trout policy. Other lakes in this area will continue to be managed as warm water fisheries with the exception of Restoule Lake, where a residual lake trout population will receive appropriate management. Contaminants such as mercury and acid rain may be a constraint to future fisheries management in this area.
Tourism	x		There are some existing commercial operations. Opportunities for additional camps may be limited. Extensive recreational uses are encouraged. Intensive facility based enterprises will be assessed on a site specific basis in accordance with the policies of this document.
Trapping	x		Existing activity will continue and efforts will be made to increase harvests to present quotas which will be adjusted to reflect new furbearer population information as it becomes available.
Urban Development		x	There are no Crown lands available adjacent to urban centres.
Wildlife Viewing	x		A deer viewing station is being constructed in the area to provide public viewing opportunities.
Wild Rice Harvesting		x	

10. RESTOULE RIVER AREA

a. Area Description

This area includes portions of two watershed units draining west to the French River and north to Lake Nipissing. A small area south of the Loring deer yard is included with area 10 for convenience. Weakly broken to moderately broken terrain with large expanses of exposed bedrock, shallow soils and interrupted drainage patterns in this area results in widespread ponding of water and relative inaccessibility. There are very few private holdings and no municipal organizations. Resource production (primarily timber) is the major industrial use.

Area 10 is included in the Wasi Crown Management Unit. Timber production from Crown land provides sawlogs for the Odorizzi Lumber Co. Ltd., Golden Valley.

b. Land Use Intent

This area is intended for resource production. Wildlife management, tourism, recreation and cottaging are recognized existing uses and these will continue. Much of area 10 was included as part of a zone in the *NGBRR Plan* and designated for moderately sparse mixed uses. Phantom Lake was designated for public recreation at a relatively low level of development. The potential of Phantom Lake will be examined in detail through a lake management plan.

Several sites, where preservation is the main theme of management, (e.g. heronries, cold water fisheries habitat, etc.) are found in this area. Their exact location may be found in the *North Bay Distict Sensitive Areas Report*. These and other such sites, which may be found in the future, will be protected during resource management operations and given special consideration in the Ministry's review of the plans of other agencies.

Disposition of Crown land will only be considered on a case-by-case basis with careful consideration of potential impacts on Ministry programs and under the general disposition policy contained in this document.

c. Land Use Activity for Area No. 10 — RESTOULE RIVER AREA

Activity	Acceptable		Guidelines
	Yes	No	
Aggregate Extraction	x		There are no known resources. Extraction for local road building or other unforeseen uses should be subject to appropriate rehabilitation measures and the MMA policy.
Agriculture		x	
Bait Fish	x		
Commercial Fishing		x	
Cottaging	x		Satchels, Shoal, Bass, Phantom and Lennon Lakes are candidates for lake management plans.
Crown Land Recreation	x		There are no designated access points and none planned. Wilderness recreation should be encouraged above other types of Crown land recreation and opportunities for this exist on the Restoule Upper French and Dokis provincial canoe routes through this area. Portions of two approved winter trail systems will continue to be integrated with other land uses.

Activity	Acceptable		Guidelines
	Yes	No	
Forestry	x		Forest management activity will expand to utilize pulpwood and fuelwood values of the area and maintain the productivity of the forest. Operating and annual plans will contain specific guidelines to ensure compatibility with other land uses.
Hunting	x		The existing overall quantity and quality of wildlife habitat will be maintained. Aquatic feeding and wintering areas for moose and waterfowl concentration areas will be given special consideration.
Mining	x		Exploration, assessment work and mine development are acceptable uses. Cold water streams, lakes and other amenities important to fish and game populations should be protected in accordance with the MMA policy.
Provincial Parks		x	
Roads	x		The forest access road planned in Patterson Township should not allow additional access to Lake Nipissing and should conform to the overall land use objectives for the area.
Rural Residential		x	
Sport Fishing	x		Warm water fisheries management including spawning bed protection will continue. Clear and Stormy Lakes will be managed in accordance with the lake trout policy.
Tourism	x		There are some existing commercial operations. Opportunities for additional camps may be limited. Shoal Lake will be examined for potential as an outpost lake. Extensive recreational uses are encouraged. Intensive facility based enterprises will be assessed on a site specific basis in accordance with the policies of this document.
Trapping	x		Existing activity will continue and efforts will be made to increase harvests to present quotas which will be adjusted to reflect new furbearer population information as it becomes available.
Urban Development		x	
Wildlife Viewing	x		
Wild Rice Harvesting		x	

11. WEST BAY AREA

a. Area Description

This is an area of shallow soils and extensive bedrock outcrops with some drainage north to Lake Nipissing, but most tends east to the French River. There are some private lands, and agriculture occurs in Loudon and Falconer Townships, but most of the land base is Crown. A traditional deer wintering area in Bertram Township, which has seen a steady decline in use in recent years, should be afforded some protection. The townships of Bertram, Latchford, Falconer and Loudon are included in the West Nipissing Planning Area but they have no municipal government.

Area 11 is included in the Verner Crown Management Unit. Timber production from Crown land provides sawlogs for R. Fryer Forest Products Ltd., Monetville and pulpwood for MacMillan Bloedel Limited, Sturgeon Falls.

b. Land Use Intent

Resource production and fish and wildlife management are the major uses of the area and these will continue. Recreation, tourism and other present intensive uses of the land will be encouraged. Area 11 was zoned in the *NGBRR Plan* for a moderate degree of mixed developments or uses.

Several sites, where preservation is the main theme of management (e.g. heronries, wetlands, etc.) are found in this area. Their exact location may be seen in the *North Bay District Sensitive Areas Report*. These and other such sites, which may be found in the future, will be protected during resource management operations and given special consideration in the Ministry's review of the plans of other agencies.

Disposition of Crown land will only be considered on a case-by-case basis with careful consideration of potential impacts on Ministry programs and under the general disposition policy contained in this document.

c. Land Use Activity for Area No. 11 — WEST BAY AREA

Activity	Acceptable		Guidelines
	Yes	No	
Aggregate Extraction	x		There are few known sources. These should be protected for local roads work or construction purposes. Extraction should be in accordance with policies of the *West Nipissing Official Plan*, appropriate rehabilitation measures and the policies of this document.
Agriculture		x	Agricultural expansion onto Crown land may occur through approval of the agriculture committee and a modification to this document.
Bait Fish	x		
Commercial Fishing		x	
Cottaging		x	There are no candidates for lake management plans in this area. Cottaging on private land may be permitted after an examination of possible impacts on Ministry programs.

Activity	Acceptable		Guidelines
	Yes	No	
Crown Land Recreation	x		Crown land recreation opportunities will be provided primarily by the Mercer Lake provincial canoe route and designated access points on the Little French River and Mercer Lake. An undesignated access point on Number One Lake receives significant use. No additional facilities are planned. Extensive recreational uses are encouraged.
Forestry	x		Forest management activity will continue. Operating and annual plans will contain specific guidelines to ensure compatibility with other land uses.
Hunting	x		The existing overall quantity and quality of wildlife habitat will be maintained. Important waterfowl concentration areas will be given special status and consideration. Deer winter habitat in the traditional Bertram deer yard will be protected until 1990. If the deer population does not recover by then, protection may be removed.
Mining	x		Exploration, assessment work and mine development are acceptable uses. Cold water streams, lakes and other amenities important to fish and game populations should be protected in accordance with MMA policy.
Provincial Parks		x	
Roads	x		The proposed road in this area should not permit further access to the French River and Lake Nipissing.
Rural Residential		x	Rural residential uses are permitted in accordance with the policies of governments, agencies and the West Nipissing Planning Board on private land but not generally on Crown land.
Sport Fishing	x		Warm water fisheries management including spawning bed protection will continue.
Tourism	x		There are some existing commercial operations. Opportunities for additional camps may be limited. Extensive recreational uses are encouraged. Intensive facility based enterprises will be assessed on a site specific basis in accordance with the policies of this document.

Activity	Acceptable		Guidelines
	Yes	No	
Trapping	x		Existing activity will continue and efforts will be made to increase harvests to present or revised quotas.
Urban Development		x	
Wildlife Viewing	x		
Wild Rice Harvesting		x	

12. URBAN AREAS

a. Area Description

Major built up areas of cities, towns and villages and areas set out in approved official plans for future growth comprise this area. Included are:

Arnstein
Astorville
Balsam Creek
Bonfield
Cache Bay
Callander
Corbeil
Field
Lavigne
Mattawa
North Bay
Port Loring
Powassan
Redbridge
Restoule
River Valley
Sturgeon Falls
Trout Creek
Verner

b. Land Use Intent

These areas have not been considered in the evaluation of achievability of Ministry objectives and targets.

c. Land Use Activity for Area No. 12 — URBAN AREAS

Existing and proposed activities will be in accordance with approved official plans and zoning by-laws and government policies.

Disposition of Crown land will only be considered on a case-by-case basis with careful consideration of potential impacts on Ministry programs and under the general disposition policy contained in this document.

13. STURGEON RIVER AREA

a. Area Description

This area includes much of the lower Sturgeon River where it meanders through a wide floodplain. The deep soils of the alluvial plain along the river give way on either side to shallow glacial tills interspersed with bedrock outcrops. Much of Pedley Township is comprised of part of the Sturgeon River delta and glacial lake silt and sands. Agriculture is less evident than in the area immediately to the south. Resource production and cottage uses are present. These Townships (with the exception of Henry) are part of the West Nipissing Planning Area. Henry Township is included in the *Sudbury Zoning Order* administered by the Ministry of Municipal Affairs and Housing. Three sawmills in the vicinity of Field provide many of the local employment opportunities.

b. Land Use Intent

Resource production, wildlife management, agriculture, recreation, tourism and some urban and rural residential uses are existing recognized uses. Resource production will continue to be the primary use of the area. Aggregate resources are limited and any identified sources should be protected for local roads and building construction.

Disposition of Crown land will only be considered on a case-by-case basis with careful consideration of potential impacts on Ministry programs and under the general disposition policy contained in this document.

No alienation of Crown land will occur in Crerar, McWilliams and Thistle Townships as a result of this document until the Bear Island Indian Band land caution is resolved.

Several sites, where preservation is the main theme of management, (e.g. heronries, archaeological sites, etc.) are found in this area. Their exact location may be seen in the *North Bay District Sensitive Areas Report*. These and other such sites, which may be found in the future, will be protected during resource management operations and given special consideration in the Ministry's review of the plans of other agencies.

c. Land Use Activity for Area No. 13 — STURGEON RIVER AREA

Activity	Acceptable		Guidelines
	Yes	No	
Aggregate Extraction	x		Known significant resources should be protected from structural development. Any new sources identified should be afforded the same protection. Extraction should be carried out in accordance with municipal controls or Minister's Zoning Order (where applicable) or appropriate rehabilitation measures and the MMA policy.
Agriculture	x		Agriculture expansion may occur on Crown land with the approval of the agricultural committee.
Bait Fish	x		
Commercial Fishing		x	
Cottaging	x		Duff Lake is a candidate for a lake management plan.

Activity	Acceptable		Guidelines
	Yes	No	
Crown Land Recreation	x		Crown land recreation opportunities in this area will be provided by a portion of the Temagami River canoe route. Portions of three organized approved winter trail systems are present and these will continue to be integrated with other land uses. No further facilities are planned.
Forestry	x		Forest management activity will continue on Crown land and an increase will be encouraged on private land, especially idle sub-marginal agricultural lands. Operating and annual plans will contain specific guidelines for the protection of recreational uses and fish and game habitat.
Hunting	x		Wildlife habitat on Crown lands will be maintained in the existing overall quantity and quality. Important waterfowl concentration areas will be given special status and consideration.
Mining	x		Exploration, assessment work and mine development are acceptable uses. Cold water streams, lakes and other amenities important to fish and game populations should be protected in accordance with MMA policy.
Provincial Parks		x	
Roads	x		Roads may be constructed in accordance with the locations and policies outlined in the *Land Use Guidelines*.
Rural Residential		x	Rural residential uses are permitted in accordance with the policies of government agencies, the West Nipissing Planning Board and Municipalities (where applicable) on private land but not generally on Crown land.
Sport Fishing	x		Warm water fisheries management including spawning bed protection will continue.
Tourism	x		There are some existing commercial operations. Opportunities for additional camps may be limited. Extensive facility based enterprises will be assessed on a site specific basis in accordance with the policies of this document.

Activity	Acceptable		Guidelines
	Yes	No	
Trapping	x		Existing activity will continue and efforts will be made to increase harvest to present quotas which will be adjusted to reflect new furbearer population data as it becomes available.
Urban Development		x	
Wildlife Viewing	x		
Wild Rice Harvesting		x	

14. EMERALD LAKE AREA

a. Area Description

This is generally an area of rugged high relief in the north, decreasing to moderately broken terrain in the south with a thin soil mantle. Along the Sturgeon and Temagami Rivers are some areas of wide alluvial plains and there is an extensive moraine outwash complex in Janes Township. Janes and Henry Townships are included in the *Sudbury Zoning Order* administered by the Minister of Municipal Affairs and Housing.

Crerar, Pardo, Dana, Hobbs, McWilliams and Gibbons Townships are part of the West Nipissing Planning Area. The Village of River Valley at the south end of this area is the largest community but it does not have a municipal government. There has been very little alienation of Crown land in this northwestern part of the District.

Area 14 is included in the Verner Crown Management Unit. Timber production from Crown land provides sawlogs for L. Brun Co. Ltd. and Field Lumber (1956) Ltd. at Field and Goulard Lumber (1971) Ltd., Sturgeon Falls; and pulpwood for MacMillan Bloedel Limited, Sturgeon Falls.

b. Land Use Intent

This is a resource production area providing industrial wood to Sturgeon Falls and Field. Mineral potential is higher in this northern group of townships than in any other part of the District and mining opportunities should not be obscured by other development. Wildlife management, recreation and tourism are important accepted uses. Several lake trout lakes attracting tourists and anglers require special consideration in planning decisions.

Several sites, where preservation is the main theme of management, (e.g. heronries, cold water fisheries habitat, etc.) are found in this area. Their exact location may be seen in the *North Bay District Sensitive Areas Report.* These and other such sites, which may be found in the future, will be protected during resource management operations and given special consideration in the Ministry's review of the plans of other agencies.

Murray Lake is the subject of a lake management plan prepared by the Sudbury District and will be managed according to the spirit and intent of these *Land Use Guidelines* and the detailed policies of the *Lake Management Plan.*

Disposition of Crown land will only be considered on a case-by-case basis with careful consideration of potential impacts on Ministry programs and under the general disposition policy contained in this document.

No alienation of Crown land will occur in Afton, MacBeth, McNish, Janes, Scholes, Clement, Pardo, Dana, Crerar, Hobbs and McWilliams Townships as a result of this document until the Bear Island Indian Band land caution has been resolved.

c. Land Use Activity for Area No. 14 — EMERALD LAKE AREA

Activity	Acceptable		Guidelines
	Yes	No	
Aggregate Extraction	x		There are several known sources along the Highway 805 corridor. These should be protected for future use. Extraction should be conducted in accordance with the policies of the *West Nipissing Official Plan* (where applicable) and according to appropriate rehabilitation measures and the MMA policy.
Agriculture		x	
Bait Fish	x		
Commercial Fishing		x	

Activity	Acceptable Yes	 No	Guidelines
Cottaging	x		Rachel, Silver, Deschamp, Weever, Sargesson, Therriault and an unnamed Lake in Janes Township are candidates for lake plans.
Crown Land Recreation	x		Most Crown land recreation opportunities in the area will be provided by the Sturgeon River canoe route and by two access points, one of which is designated, receiving significant use. These will continue to be maintained. Further development for recreational use will be assessed in lake management plans for Sargesson and Therriault Lakes.
Forestry	x		Forest management activities will continue. Operating and annual plans will contain specific guidelines to protect moose and other fish and wildlife habitat and the recreational uses of the area.
Hunting	x		Wildlife habitat will be maintained in the existing overall quantity and quality. Important aquatic feeding areas and winter concentration areas for moose and waterfowl concentration areas will be given special status and consideration.
Mining	x		Exploration, assessment work and mine development are acceptable uses. Cold water streams, lakes and other amenities important to fish and game populations should be protected in accordance with the MMA policy. Areas of high mineral potential in Afton, MacBeth, McNish, Janes, Pardo, Clement, and Scholes Townships should be protected from intensive development until mineral potentials have been proven.
Provincial Parks		x	
Roads	x		Roads will be built in the locations proposed and in accordance with the policies in the *Land Use Guidelines*.
Rural Residential		x	Rural residential uses are permitted in accordance with the policies of government agencies and the West Nipissing Planning Board (where applicable) on private land but not generally on Crown land.

Activity	Acceptable Yes	Acceptable No	Guidelines
Sport Fishing	x		Intensive fisheries management on Eaglerock, Cucumber, Turtleshell, Dana, Emerald, Manitou, Pond, Woods, Wawiashaski and Deschamps Lakes according to the lake trout policy will include development controls, harvest restrictions and stocking. Young Weasel and Iron Lake will be monitored and eventually reclaimed from their present acidified state if feasible. Warm water fisheries will be maintained and pickerel re-introduced to Silver Lake.
Tourism	x		Some efforts have been made to encourage recreationists to use commercial facilities (i.e. campgrounds) in the northern portion of this area. These will be continued to relieve pressure on the lake trout lakes. Crown land camping sites are being considered in the southern portion of the area. Manitou, Emerald, Eaglerock and Wawiashaski Lakes will receive special consideration in land use decisions because of their importance to the tourist industry.
Trapping	x		Existing activity will continue and efforts will be made to increase harvest to present quotas which will be adjusted to reflect new furbearer population data as it becomes available.
Urban Development		x	
Wildlife Viewing	x		
Wild Rice Harvesting		x	

15. RED CEDAR LAKE AREA

a. Area Description

This is an area of moderately broken relief overlain by shallow glacial till, interspersed with rock outcrops. There are extensive glacial deposits, a moraine, several glaciofluvial kames and outwash sand and gravels tending southwesterly across Sisk and Thistle Townships. There are numerous tourist camps and outfitters dependent on local area lakes. Some rural residential uses occur. Sisk, McLaren, McCallum, Thistle, Hobbs and McWilliams Townships are included in the West Nipissing Planning Area. There are very few private land holdings.

Area 15 occupies portions of the Verner and Tomiko Crown Management Units. Timber production from Crown land provides sawlogs for Field Lumber (1956) Ltd., Field, Giroux & Vezina Ltd., Desaulnier, and pulpwood for MacMillan Bloedel Limited, Sturgeon Falls.

b. Land Use Intent

Resource production, wildlife management, commercial tourism, recreation, cottaging, and rural residential are existing accepted uses. Ministry programs in the area will be designed to encourage tourism through management of fish and wildlife and other resources in a multiple use sustained yield manner. Lands adjacent to Baie Jeanne on Lake Temagami will be administered in a manner conforming to the *Temagami District Land Use Guidelines*.

Several sites, where preservation is the main theme of management (e.g. osprey nests, cold water fisheries habitat, etc.) are found in this area. Their exact location may be seen in the *North Bay District Sensitive Areas Report*. These and other such sites, which may be found in the future, will be protected during resource management operations and given special consideration in the Ministry's review of the plans of other agencies.

Disposition of Crown land will only be considered on a case-by-case basis with careful consideration of potential impacts on Ministry programs and under the general disposition policy contained in this document.

No alienation of Crown lands will occur in Hobbs, Pardo, McWilliams, McCallum, Thistle, Sisk and McLaren Townships as a result of this document until the Bear Island Indian Band land caution has been resolved.

c. Land Use Activity for Area No. 15 — RED CEDAR LAKE AREA

Activity	Acceptable		Guidelines
	Yes	No	
Aggregate Extraction	x		There are several significant deposits readily accessible from Highway 11 or Highway 64. Extraction should be conducted in accordance with the policies of the *West Nipissing Offical Plan* where applicable or according to appropriate rehabilitation measures and the MMA Policy.
Agriculture		x	
Bait Fish	x		
Commercial Fishing		x	
Cottaging	x		Red Cedar and Thistle Lakes are candidates for lake management plans.

Activity	Acceptable		Guidelines
	Yes	No	
Crown Land Recreation	x		Some of the recreational activity in this area is based on canoe routes originating in the Temagami District. There is also a local canoe route on Marten River. There is one undesignated access point receiving significant use. These facilities will be maintained and no others are planned. Extensive outdoor recreational uses are encouraged.
Forestry	x		Forest management activities will continue. The skyline reserve will be maintained on Lake Temagami. Within the skyline reserve forest operations will be conducted to maintain or improve the appearance of the shoreline. Cutting within 120 metres of the shoreline may only be undertaken in accordance with the policy on A2 lake trout lakes. No logging camps/buildings will be allowed within the skyline reserve of Lake Temagami. For the balance of the area, operating and annual plans will contain specific guidelines to protect fish and wildlife habitat and recreational uses of the area.
Hunting	x		The existing overall quantity and quality of wildlife habitat will be maintained. Important aquatic feeding and winter concentration areas for moose and waterfowl concentration areas will be given special status and consideration.
Mining	x		Exploration, assessment work and mine development are acceptable uses. Cold water streams, lakes and other amenities important to fish and game populations should be protected in accordance with the MMA policy.
Provincial Parks		x	
Roads	x		Roads may be constructed in accordance with the locations and policies shown in the *Land Use Guidelines.*
Rural Residential		x	Rural residential uses are permitted in accordance with the policies of government agencies and the West Nipissing Planning Board on private land but not generally on Crown land.
Sport Fishing	x		Warm water fisheries will be managed primarily to maintain the tourist industry. Dana, Red Cedar and Marten Lakes will be managed in accordance with the lake trout policy.

Activity	Acceptable		Guidelines
	Yes	No	
Tourism	x		There are some existing commercial operations. Opportunities for additional camps may be limited. Extensive recreational uses are encouraged. Intensive facility based enterprises will be assessed on a site specific basis in accordance with the policies of the *Land Use Guidelines*. Opeechee Boys and Red Cedar Lakes will be given special consideration in land use decisions because of their importance to the tourist industry.
Trapping	x		Existing activity will continue and efforts will be made to increase harvests to present quotas which will be adjusted to reflect new furbearer population information as it becomes available.
Urban Development		x	
Wildlife Viewing	x		
Wild Rice Harvesting		x	

16. NIPISSING AND HIMSWORTH CROWN GAME PRESERVES

a. Area Description

The Nipissing Game Preserve is comprised of parts of eight townships between Highway 11 and the Ontario Northland Railway in the northern part of the District. Bedrock terrain with shallow soils and sandy outwash plains are the dominant land forms. The Marten River Canoe Route is primarily within the area. There are two access points, one of which is designated, both of which receive significant use. The area is almost entirely comprised of Crown land, with a few private cottage lots.

The Himsworth Game Preserve is located between Highway 11 and the Canadian National Railway in North and South Himsworth and East Ferris Townships. The area is mostly forested and is a mixture of Crown and private lands. The Preserve provides protection to a significant local deer yard, waterfowl and moose.

The Himsworth Crown Game Preserve is included in the Wasi Crown Management Unit and the Nipissing Crown Game Preserve is included in the Tomiko Crown Management Unit. Timber production in the Himsworth Preserve is not significant compared with the volume produced in the Nipissing Preserve. In the Nipissing Crown Game Preserve sawlogs are produced for the James Gibson and Sons Ltd. Mill at Sand Dam, and pulpwood is produced for MacMillan Bloedel Limited, Sturgeon Falls.

b. Land Use Intent

Fish and wildlife management, resource production, recreation and cottaging are existing accepted uses and these will continue. Significant aggregate areas should be kept available for road construction and repair. Any uses which would destroy important winter deer habitat in the Himsworth Preserve will be discouraged.

Several sites, where preservation is the main theme of management (e.g. heronries, osprey nests, etc.) are found in this area. Their exact location may be seen in the *North Bay District Sensitive Areas Report*. These and other such sites, which may be found in the future, will be protected during resource management operations and given special consideration in the Ministry's review of the plans of other agencies.

Marten, Poplar, Hammell, Wicksteed and North and South Spruce Lakes are the subject of lake management plans and will be managed according to the spirit and intent of this document and the detailed policies of the approved lake management plans. The local tourist industry relies heavily on some of the area's lakes and this will be encouraged through the management of fish and wildlife and other resources in a multiple use sustained yield manner. Kaotisinimigo Lake is an important lake trout fishery, and will not be considered as a candidate for cottaging. Wildlife viewing opportunities in the Game Preserves will be actively promoted.

Disposition of Crown land will only be considered on a case-by-case basis with careful consideration of potential impacts on Ministry programs and under the general disposition policy contained in this document.

No alienation of Crown land will occur in Sisk, McLaren, Kenny, Gladman, Gooderham and Hammell Townships as a result of this document until the Bear Island Indian Band land caution has been resolved.

c. Land Use Activity for Area No. 16 — NIPISSING AND HIMSWORTH CROWN GAME PRESERVES

Activity	Acceptable		Guidelines
	Yes	No	
Aggregate Extraction	x		There are few significant aggregate deposits. One is readily accessible from Highway 11. Extraction should be conducted in accordance with the policies of the West Nipissing Plan (where applicable) or according to appropriate rehabilitation measures and the MMA policy.

Activity	Acceptable		Guidelines
	Yes	No	
Agriculture		x	Agriculture is permitted only on private lands within the Himsworth Crown Game Preserve.
Bait Fish	x		
Commercial Fishing		x	
Cottaging	x		Cottage lot dispositions of remote sites only will continue on lakes where management plans are in effect. There are no additional candidate lakes.
Crown Land Recreation	x		The Marten River and Marten Lake canoe route and portions of a provincial route from Temagami along with one designated and one undesignated access point, plus part of one approved winter trail, provide a significant number of opportunities within the game preserves. These will be maintained. Extensive recreational uses, back-country travel, camping and day-use are encouraged. No other facilities are planned.
Forestry	x		Forest management activities will continue. Operating and annual plans will contain specific guidelines to protect deer, moose and other fish and wildlife habitat and recreational uses of the area.
Hunting		x	Hunting is not permitted in the game preserves. The existing overall quantity and quality of wildlife habitat will be maintained in the Nipissing Game Preserve. Important aquatic feeding areas and winter concentration areas will be given special status and consideration. In the Himsworth Game Preserve, emphasis will be placed on the protection of deer and waterfowl habitat.
Mining	x		Exploration, assessment work and mine development are acceptable uses. Cold water streams, lakes and other amenities important to fish and game populations should be protected in accordance with MMA policy.
Provincial Parks		x	
Roads	x		Roads may be constructed in accordance with the locations and policies shown in the *Land Use Guidelines*.

Activity	Acceptable		Guidelines
	Yes	No	
Rural Residential		x	Rural residential uses are permitted in accordance with the policies of municipalities and government agencies (or the West Nipissing Planning Board where applicable) on private land but not generally on Crown land.
Sport Fishing	x		Warm water fisheries will be managed primarily to maintain the tourist industry. Kaotisinimigo and Marten Lakes will be managed as per the lake trout policy.
Tourism	x		Extensive recreational uses are encouraged. Intensive facility based enterprises will not be considered on Crown lands or lakes managed for cottaging or lake trout. Other applications will be assessed on a site specific basis in accordance with the policies of the *Land Use Guidelines*. Gooderham and Otter Lakes will be examined for possible designation as outpost camp lakes. Wicksteed, McPhee, Kaotisinimigo, Poplar, Hammell, North, Spruce and South Spruce Lakes will be managed for tourism with cottaging limited to remote sites in approved lake plans for the last four mentioned lakes.
Trapping		x	Commercial trapping is not permitted in the game preserves. Non-commercial trapping will be allowed to protect private property and public travel corridors. Other trapping is to be carried out only under regulations in the *Fish and Game Act*.
Urban Development		x	
Wildlife Viewing	x		Wildlife viewing will be actively promoted for day trippers and overnight canoeists, and through commercial outfitters and air services.
Wild Rice Harvesting		x	

17. TOMIKO LAKE AREA

a. Area Description

This is an area of moderately broken rock knob terrain, with complex, sometimes steep slopes drained by the Tomiko River and a number of creeks southwesterly to the Sturgeon River. Soils are generally shallow with exposed bedrock, with the exception of some outwash plain areas. There are few aggregate resources. McLaren, Fell, Grant, Pedley, Field, Bastedo, and Thistle Townships are part of the West Nipissing Planning Area. Private land holdings are not extensive.

Area 17 is included in the Tomiko Crown Management Unit. Timber production from Crown land provides sawlogs for the James Gibson & Sons Ltd. Sawmill at Sand Dam and pulpwood for Nordfibre Co., North Bay. Much of the commercial and private production for the North Bay market occurs in this area.

b. Land Use Intent

Resource production, fish and wildlife management, recreation and cottaging are existing accepted uses. The area will continue to provide resource products and recreational opportunities. Little Tomiko, Rock Island, Notman, Noble and Tomiko-Chebobomog Lakes are included in Lake Management plans and will be managed in accordance with the detailed policies of those plans and the general spirit and intent of the *Land Use Guidelines.*

Several sites, where preservation is the main theme of management (e.g. heronries, cold water fisheries habitat, etc.) are found in this area. Their exact location may be seen in the *North Bay District Sensitive Areas Report.* These and other such sites, which may be found in the future, will be protected during resource management operations and given special consideration in the Ministry's review of the plans of other agencies.

Disposition of Crown land will only be considered on a case-by-case basis with careful consideration of potential impacts on Ministry programs and under the general disposition policy contained in this document.

No alienation of Crown lands will be permitted in Thistle, McLaren, Gladman or Sisk Townships until the Bear Island Indian Band land caution has been resolved.

c. Land Use Activity for Area No. 17 — TOMIKO LAKE AREA

Activity	Acceptable		Guidelines
	Yes	No	
Aggregate Extraction	x		Some significant resources have been identified and those along Highway 11 and Highway 64 corridors in particular should be protected from structural development. Extraction should occur in accordance with the policies of the *West Nipissing Official Plan,* where applicable, or according to the policies of these *Land Use Guidelines* and appropriate rehabilitation measures.
Agriculture		x	
Bait Fish	x		
Commercial Fishing		x	
Cottaging	x		Oderkirk and Turcotte Lakes are candidates for lake management plans. Plans have been prepared for Tomiko/Chebogomog, Noble, Notman, Rock Island and Little Tomiko Lakes.

Activity	Acceptable		Guidelines
	Yes	No	
Crown Land Recreation	x		There is a designated access point on Little Tomiko Lake and an undesignated water access point on Tilden Lake which receive significant use. No additions are planned. Increases above the current level of activity requiring intensive facility development will not generally be encouraged.
Forestry	x		Forest management will continue on Crown land and an increase will be encouraged on private land, especially idle sub-marginal agricultural land. Operating and annual plans will contain specific guidelines for the protection of moose and other fish and wildlife habitat and the other land uses of the area.
Hunting	x		The existing overall quantity and quality of wildlife habitat will be maintained. Important aquatic feeding and winter concentration areas for moose and waterfowl concentration areas will be given special status and consideration.
Mining	x		Exploration, assessment work and mine development are acceptable uses. Cold water streams, lakes and other amenities important to fish and game populations should be protected in accordance with the MMA policy.
Provincial Parks		x	
Roads	x		Roads are permitted in accordance with the locations and policies proposed in the *Land Use Guidelines.*
Rural Residential		x	Rural residential uses are permitted in accordance with the policies of government agencies, the West Nipissing Planning Board or local municipalities on private land but not generally on Crown land.
Sport Fishing	x		Kaotisinimigo Lake will be managed in accordance with the lake trout policy. Throughout the remainder of the area, fisheries management will be aimed primarily at warm water species. Special emphasis will be placed on protection and maintenance of the Mosquito Creek spawning area. Brook trout habitat in the Smoky River, the Tomiko River and their tributaries will be maintained.

Activity	Acceptable		Guidelines
	Yes	No	
Tourism	x		There are some existing commercial operations. Opportunities for additional camps may be limited. Rock Basin Lake in Fell Township is designated as a tourist outpost camp lake. Extensive recreational uses are encouraged. Intensive facility based enterprises will be assessed on a site specific basis in accordance with the policies of the *Land Use Guidelines*.
Trapping	x		Existing activity will continue and efforts will be made to increase harvests to present quotas which will be adjusted to reflect new furbearer population information as it becomes available.
Urban Development		x	
Wildlife Viewing	x		
Wild Rice Harvesting		x	

18. LAKE NIPISSING-FRENCH RIVER AREA

a. Area Description

Lake Nipissing and its bays and inlets, including all islands and a strip of land 200 metres inland from the normal high water mark, together with the waters of the Upper French River (above the Chaudiere dam) form an extensive water based recreational and resource production area. Commercial fishing for sturgeon and whitefish by commercial fishermen at Sturgeon Falls is a well established use on Lake Nipissing. There are intensive cottage developments from North Bay to the south bay and along several large bays in the western arm of the lake. Planning controls exist on the western section of the shoreline through the West Nipissing Planning Board and the Townships of Caldwell and Springer and in the eastern portion through the City of North Bay and the Townships of North Himsworth and Nipissing. Much of the shoreline is in private ownership.

b. Land Use Intent

Existing acceptable uses are management for fish, game, waterfowl and furbearers, resource production including commercial fishing, and extensive and intensive recreation. These will be encouraged to continue. Other private land uses such as urban, industrial, commercial, cottaging, and rural residential, will not generally be encouraged to expand onto Crown lands.

Several sites, where preservation is the main theme of management, (e.g. heronries, archaeological sites, pickerel spawning beds, etc.) are found in this area. Their exact location may be seen in the *North Bay District Sensitive Areas Report*. These and other such sites, which may be found in the future, will be protected during resource management operations and given special consideration in the Ministry's review of the plans of other agencies.

The bed of Lake Nipissing and all Crown islands have been withdrawn from staking for mineral exploration. All Crown land shoreline to a width of 120 metres and all Crown islands have been reserved under the *Public Lands Act*. Land disposition is generally not permitted.

c. Land Use Activity for Area No. 18 — LAKE NIPISSING-FRENCH RIVER AREA

Activity	Acceptable		Guidelines
	Yes	No	
Aggregate Extraction		x	
Agriculture		x	
Bait Fish	x		The current practice of issuing commercial bait fish seining licences for blocks fronting townships will be continued and no additional licences will be issued. Studies of the Lake Nipissing fisheries assessment unit may indicate a surplus or deficit of forage species in which case the number of licences may be increased or decreased or quotas may be established.

Activity	Acceptable		Guidelines
	Yes	No	
Commercial Fishing	x		Commercial fishing for sturgeon and non-game fish will continue under quota while licenced to the present holder. In order to rehabilitate the severely depressed sturgeon population sturgeon will be removed from the licence when the present licensee quits. The status of the sturgeon population will be reviewed every 5 years. Should markets for coarse fish products develop, the commercial fishery may be expanded to take advantage of such markets. Preference will be given to native applicants if any additional licences are issued. No additional commercial fishing operations which create added stress on game fish populations will be permitted. A native peoples' subsistence fisheries will be permitted under permit or some other form of authorization which may be provided for by legislation.
Cottaging		x	Cottaging on private land may be permitted after an examination of possible impacts on Ministry programs.
Crown Land Recreation	x		No designated access points have been developed on Lake Nipissing. A considerable amount of watercraft based recreation is occurring from private marinas, cottages and municipal access facilities. Crown land recreation opportunities in the area are also provided by the French River, Restoule Upper French canoe routes. There are no plans for facility development on Lake Nipissing.
Forestry	x		Forest management activities will continue although they will play a very minor role in the total use of the area. Operating and annual plans will contain specific guidelines for the protection of the shoreline from erosion, the protection of tourism values, and the protection of fish and game habitat as necessary to ensure continued productivity and to preserve the general character of the lake.
Hunting	x		Wetland habitats are extremely important and these will be inventoried, classified and given appropriate status and consideration. A waterfowl management area will be developed at Cache Bay when sufficient land has been acquired.
Mining		x	
Provincial Parks		x	

Activity	Acceptable		Guidelines
	Yes	No	
Roads		x	No additional road access to lake Nipissing will be permitted in the planning period.
Rural Residential		x	Rural residential uses are permitted in accordance with the policies of government agencies, the West Nipissing Planning Board or local municipalities on private land but not generally on Crown land. Such development will be closely scrutinized for potential effects on Ministry programs.
Sport Fishing	x		Warm water sport fisheries will be managed to provide recreational opportunities and maintain the tourist industry. Particular emphasis will be placed on controlling the harvest and maintaining water quality and spawning habitat.
Tourism	x		Extensive recreational uses are encouraged. Intensive facility based enterprises will be encouraged to locate on private lands.
Trapping	x		Existing activities will continue. Efforts will be made to increase harvests to present quotas which will be adjusted as new furbearer population data becomes available. Efforts will be made to increase muskrat harvests by promoting fall trapping of this species.
Urban Development		x	Existing activity will continue. Additional activity will be in accordance with approved official plan(s) and/or zoning by-laws, Crown land disposition policies and an examination of potential effects on Ministry programs.
Wildlife Viewing	x		
Wild Rice Harvesting		x	

19. NIPISSING INDIAN RESERVE NUMBER 10

a. Area Description

This Reserve (approx. 5,200 ha.) on the north shore of Lake Nipissing has a population of approximately 640 residents. Highway 17 provides access to reserve lands.

b. Land Use Intent

Reserve lands do not fall within the land use jurisdiction of the Provincial government. Land use decisions are the responsibility of the Federal government and elected Band Council. During the planning period it is anticipated that the adjacent geographic townships of Beaucage and Commanda (with the exception of private holdings) will become Indian Lands and increase the overall area to 21,000 hectares (approximately). The Ministry encourages development of reserve resources in a manner compatible with surrounding Crown land management.

c. Land Use Activity for Area No. 19 — NIPISSING INDIAN RESERVE NUMBER 10

Existing and proposed activities will be in accordance with plans and policies of the elected Band Council and the Federal Government.

It is hoped that future development within Indian Reserves will be compatible with the intent for areas adjacent to the Reserves. At the request of the Federal Government or Indian Band Council, the Ministry will provide assistance in resource management where it is feasible and appropriate to do so.

By agreement with the Federal Government, the Ministy of Natural Resources is responsible for forest fire management on Indian Reserves.

20. DOKIS INDIAN RESERVE NUMBER 9

a. Area Description

This 15,000 hectare Reserve with water access to both the French River and Memsagamesing Lake has a population of approximately 255 residents. Road access exists to Dokis Village on the French River in the northeastern section of the Reserve.

b. Land Use Intent

Reserve lands do not fall within the land use jurisdiction of the Provincial government. Land use decisions are the responsibility of the Federal Government and elected Band Council. The Ministry encourages development of reserve resources in a manner compatible with surrounding Crown land management.

c. Land Use Activity for Area No. 20 — DOKIS INDIAN RESERVE NUMBER 9

Existing and proposed activities will be in accordance with plans and policies of the elected Band Council and the Federal Government.

It is hoped that future development within Indian Reserves will be compatible with the intent for areas adjacent to the Reserves. At the request of the Federal Government or Indian Band Council, the Ministry will provide assistance in resource management where it is feasible and appropriate to do so.

By agreement with the Federal Government, the Ministry of Natural Resources is responsible for forest fire management on Indian Reserves.

E: application

1. METHODS OF APPLICATION

Application of the *North Bay District Land Use Guidelines* will be accomplished through the regular programs and activities of the Ministry, such as:

- the planning and approval of specific Ministry development projects;
- the input to, and review of, municipal official plans, zoning by-laws, plans of subdivision, consent applications and zoning orders under the *Planning Act*;
- the review of specific development proposals by other proponents on both Crown and private land;
- the selective application of restricted area orders, under the *Public Lands Act*, in areas without municipal organization;
- through specific conditions (e.g. road and modified management area guidelines), incorporated in permits, licences, leases, easements, etc., issued under the authority of various Provincial acts, (e.g. - the *Public Lands Act*, the *Mining Act*, the *Crown Timber Act*, etc.);
- liaison and cooperation with other government ministries and agencies, such as Ministries of Transportation and Communication, Environment, Tourism and Recreation, Northern Affairs, Municipal Affairs and Housing and conservation authorities; and,
- education and extension programs with private landowners, municipalities and interest groups.

It is not intended that all targets be achieved immediately. The intent is to aim for that level of achievement over the next 20 years.

2. RESOURCE MANAGEMENT PLANS

Ministry land use guidelines essentially indicate where certain activities might be carried out on Crown land and under what general conditions. Resource management plans, (e.g. forest management and operating plans,) indicate how a specific activity will be carried out in the specified area and how other land uses will be considered.

All Ministry resource management plans must have due regard for the intent of the approved *Land Use Guidelines*.

3. MUNICIPAL PLANNING

The *Land Use Guidelines* has no legal status. The control of land use on private land in municipalities is exercised by municipalities or the Minister of Municipal Affairs and Housing under the authority of the *Planning Act*.

The Ministry recognizes that private landowners, other government agencies, municipalities, conservation authorities and interest groups are key partners in any effort to achieve effective and integrated resource management. The Ministry of Natural Resources will continue to work with these groups, especially with municipalities through the Ministry's plan input and review program to ensure that natural resource values are considered in local planning documents. The *North Bay District Guidelines* may serve as one of the sources of information for Ministry involvement in the municipal planning process.

Where the *Land Use Guidelines* indicate the Ministry wishes to try to and influence particular land uses on private land in organized municipalities in order to work towards the achievement of Ministry objectives, this will be undertaken in consultation with municipal officials and private landowners. At this time the needs of other users will be taken into consideration.

There will be occasions when the Ministry perceives that certain land uses or proposed developments on private land, while in conformity with municipal planning documents, will have a negative impact on Ministry programs or interests. In such situations the Ministry will attempt to resolve the situation through discussions with the proponent, the municipality and MMAH. If the Ministry is not satisfied with the results of the negotiations they may consider taking further action under the procedures provided for by the *Planning Act* and in accordance with MNR policy.

In municipalities containing Crown land there could be situations where municipal planning documents may or may not permit different land uses on Crown land than those that are indicated as acceptable on Crown land in the *Land Use Guidelines*. Where this happens, and it appears that a possible land use conflict might arise, the Ministry will consider taking further action under the procedures provided for by the *Planning Act*.

Indian Reserves are beyond the control of the Ministry. Upon request, the District will attempt to influence activities on those lands to protect significant values.

4. OTHER GOVERNMENT AGENCIES

In addition to providing internal direction for the integration of Ministry programs, the *Land Use Guidelines* is also useful in highlighting to the public, other agencies and levels of government, what the varied responsibilities of MNR are and will serve as the basis for Ministry participation in the land use planning of others. The Ministry will work closely with other agencies and groups when carrying out its programs. In some instances other agencies may assist the Ministry with application of the *Land Use Guidelines*.

There may be occasions where the Ministry and others, another government agency for example, will have different intentions for the same area. When such situations are identified the Ministry will enter into negotiations with the other agency to arrive at an acceptable solution.

5. APPLICATION OF RESTRICTED AREA OR ZONING ORDERS

a. Under the *Public Lands Act*

In areas without municipal organization, the Ministry of Natural Resources may apply a restricted area order under the *Public Lands Act* to control land use on private land when it is considered that a specific use may impact adversely on Ministry programs.

b. Under the *Planning Act*

In areas without municipal organization the Minister of Municipal Affairs and Housing may apply a zoning order under the *Planning Act*. Such orders have a purpose and effect similar to zoning by-laws prepared by councils in organized municipalities.

In addition to the input to and review of these orders, the Ministry of Natural Resources might request the imposition of an order by the Ministry of Municipal Affairs and Housing or amendment to an existing Order.

NOTES

(1) As defined by the **Canada Land Inventory.** *There are no Class 1 Agricultural Capability Lands within the North Bay District.*

(2) Target is based upon projections developed from 1971 - 76 trends using DBS statistics for improved farmland associated with farms having $50 or more in agricultural sales. These projected demand figures to the year 2000 were developed in co-operation with the Ministry of Agriculture and Food.

(3) As defined in the **Tourism Act**.

(4) Base of Operations

Non-residents have a wide variety of options from which to select a base of operations while recreating on Crown land. They include the following categories:

Provincial park campground - National park campground;

Commercial campground, hotel, motel, cabin;

Licenced tourist outfitting establishment including base and outpost camps;

Cottages owned by the non-resident;

Cottages owned by a friend or relative;

Crown land - designated access points and undeveloped and undesignated areas;

Crown land - under authorization of a land use permit.

(5) Areas of Natural and Scientific Interest are areas of land and water containing natural landscapes or features which have been identified as having values related to protection, natural heritage appreciation, scientific study, or education. They need not become Nature Reserves under the **Parks Act**, *and their identification on private land does not indicate any intent of the Government to acquire land or to restrain or prevent any private use of land.*

APPENDICES

A: public consultation

1. PHASE I

Public consultation in Phase I of the District planning program began in March of 1981 with the release of a document entitled *Background Information North Bay District* for review. During the review period, the public was asked to comment on the accuracy of the background information and to identify any issues which might best be resolved through the planning process.

Highlights of public consultation in Phase I are as follows:

a. Open House Participation

- Location - North Bay Mall, North Bay
- Date - November 20-21, 1981
- Attendance - 200 (estimated)

b. Meetings With Specific Groups

- Location - Sturgeon Falls
- Date - May 7, 1981
- Group - Sturgeon Falls Rod and Gun Club

- Location - Sturgeon Falls
- Date - January 27, 1982
- Group - West Nipissing Planning Board

c. Distribution of Phase I Documents

• At Open Houses	25
• At Separate Meetings	2
• By mail or over counter	100
• Newspaper Supplement	24,145
TOTAL	24,272

TABLE A-1 PUBLIC COMMENTS

INPUT RECEIVED BY REPRESENTATIVE CATEGORY AND ORIGIN —
NORTH BAY DISTRICT
PHASE I

Category / Origin	District Planning Area	Northeastern Planning Area	Provincial	Other	Total
Members of Parliament	1				1
Advisory Committees					
Agricultural Industry					
Anglers and Hunters Association					
Commercial Fishing Industry					
Conservation Authorities					
Environmental Groups	1				1
Forest Industry				2	2
Government Agencies		4	2		6
Individual Residents	9				9
Mining Industry			2		2
Municipalities	2				2
Native Organizations					
Tourist Industry					
Trapping Industry					
Other		1			1
TOTAL	13	5	4	2	**24**

TYPE OF INPUT RECEIVED	
— Letters	16
— Comment Sheets	8
TOTAL	**24**

2. PHASE II

The second phase of the public review program began with the approval of the *Northeastern Ontario Strategic Land Use Plan* and continued until July 31, 1982. *Proposed Policy and Planning Options, North Bay District* was released in May of 1982 and six weeks (up to July 17, 1982) was provided for public review. This date was later extended until July 31, 1982, to allow for the review of a 120 metre no-cut reserve policy around prime lake trout lakes omitted from the published document. Although most of the responses were received prior to the review deadline all responses, including those received up to December 31, 1982, were evaluated and considered. Copies of all comments received are available for viewing in the District office, the Ministry's Main office public reading room and the Legislative Library at Queen's Park.

To review Phase II of the planning process, the public was encouraged to evaluate the proposed policies for all programs and select one of three planning options. Highlights of public consultation in Phase II are as follows:

a. Open House Participation

Location	Date	Attendance
• Mattawa	May 31, 1982	35
• Sturgeon Falls	June 3, 1982	50
• North Bay	June 9, 1982	101
• Powassan	June 10, 1982	65
TOTAL		251

b. Meetings With Specific Groups

- Location - Bonfield
- Date - July 19, 1982
- Group - North Bay Mattawa Conservation Authority

- Location - Powassan
- Date - July 28, 1982
- Group - Local residents, Nipissing Township Council members and Odorizzi Lumber Company

- Location - Corbeil
- Date - January 25, 1983
- Group - Township of East Ferris Council

c. Distribution of Phase II Documents

• At Open House	24
• At Separate Meetings	0
• By mail or over counter	291
TOTAL	315

TABLE A-2 PUBLIC COMMENTS

INPUT RECEIVED BY REPRESENTATIVE CATEGORY AND ORIGIN — NORTH BAY DISTRICT PHASE II

Category / Origin	District Planning Area	Northeastern Planning Area	Provincial	Other	Total
Members of Parliament	1				1
Advisory Committees					
Agricultural Industry	1				1
Anglers and Hunters Association	4				4
Commercial Fishing Industry					
Conservation Authorities	1				1
Environmental Groups	6		3		9
Forest Industry	8			3	11
Government Agencies	7	4	9		20
Individual Residents	47	1	6		54
Mining Industry	1		3		4
Municipalities	15				15
Native Organizations	1				1
Tourist Industry	11				11
Trapping Industry	4		1		5
Other	13	3	7		23
TOTAL	**120**	**8**	**29**	**3**	**160**

TYPE OF INPUT RECEIVED		Total
	Briefs	1
	Letters	71
	Comment sheets	
	(open houses)	16
	(documents)	39
	File Memos (phone calls, personal contacts, et cetera)	33
	TOTAL	**160**

B: prime lake trout lakes

This appendix summarizes the Ministry's rationale and basis for designating specific lake trout lakes in the *Land Use Guidelines*.

1. RATIONALE

Ontario has 2,000 lake trout lakes. This represents the majority of the world's accessible lake trout lakes. The Northeastern Administrative Region contains approximately 750 of these.

As a result of their economic importance, attractiveness to sport fishermen and sensitivity to stress, the Region looked for a way to protect the lake trout resource.

The initial concern which was raised related to the development of cottage subdivisions and the potential impact of such developments on lake trout lakes in terms of possible environmental degradation and increases in fishing pressure. Concerns were also expressed about the impact of improved access (roads and snowmobiles) on exploitation in these lakes. In addition, the potential impacts of acid precipitation were beginning to be understood.

As a result of these factors regional policy was developed to classify lake trout lakes in order to place Ministry land management and fisheries management efforts in some rational order of priority.

The Ministry was concerned with providing a diversity of angler opportunities. One of those opportunities (a very important one) is the chance to fish lake trout, a species which has become synonymous with clean water and wilderness. It is this image and the diversity of opportunity that makes the Northeastern Region attractive to tourists. Development on a lake is inconsistent with this image.

2. CLASSIFICATION

The lakes have been categorized into A, B and C based on the quality of the fishery and the lake trout habitat in the lake. General considerations used in classifying the lakes are as follows:

A lakes
- must have natural reproduction (may be supplemented by stocking);
- should have large area of water under the 60 foot contour (lake trout summer habitat); and,
- should have excellent water quality throughout the water column all year.

B lakes
- may have some natural reproduction or may be entirely maintained by stocking;
- may have less water volume available for summer lake trout habitat; and,
- may have poorer water quality at some times of year (example, lower pH, some oxygen depletion in late summer, etc.)

C lakes
- these lakes have ceased to be managed primarily as lake trout lakes although some lake trout may still be present.

The A and B categories were further divided into A1, A2 and B1, B2 based on land tenure. The A2 and B2 groups are less than 100 percent Crown land.

3. LAND USE APPROACH

All Class A and B lake trout lakes are designated in the *Land Use Guidelines*.

Type A1 and B1
- These lakes will be managed exclusively for lake trout. No additional access or development will be permitted. A 120 metre modified management area will apply to A1 and B1 lake trout lakes.

Type A2 and B2

- These lakes will be managed for lake trout, but consideration will be given to other objectives on a case-by-case basis. Development should be designed to have a minimal impact on the aquatic habitat, i.e. shoreline setback, etc. A 120 metre modified management area will apply to A2 and B2 lake trout lakes

Type C lakes are not designated in the document and will be considered for other uses as required. They may however, be designated for other purposes, such as commercial outpost camp lakes.

TABLE B-1 LAKE TROUT LAKES — CLASSIFIED BY QUALITY OF FISHERY — APRIL, 1982 NORTH BAY DISTRICT

DESIGNATED LAKES			NON-DESIGNATED
A1	A2	B2	C
Blue	Emerald	Kearney	Cahill
Cucumber	Kaotisinimigo	Memesagamesing	Deschamps
Cut	Manitou	Papineau	Geauvereau
Dana	McConnell	Patterson	Guillmette
Eaglerock	Temagami	Swalwell	Marten
Spring	Transparent	Talon	Perron
Turtleshell		Timber	Pond
		Trout	Red Cedar
		Turtle	Restoule
		Twist	Woods
		Watt	
		Wawiashaski	

C: outpost camp selection criteria

1. INTRODUCTION

The purpose of this methodology is:
- to identify those lakes on which a commercial outpost camp may be released;
- to prevent over-exploitation of the fishery in such lakes; and,
- to minimize the conflicts which could result between the use of the lake for commercial hunting and fishing and the land and resource uses.

The methodology will apply consistently to all licenced commercial operators and air carriers requesting an additional outpost camp in the Northeastern Region.

2. LAKE SELECTION CRITERIA

a. Initial Lake Selection

To be considered for commercial outpost camp disposition a lake will satisfy a number of criteria or conditions:
- initially a lake will be situated in a zone where commercial outpost camp disposition is an acceptable form of land use;
- the lake will be relatively inaccessible; and,
- the potential for future land use conflicts will be minimal.

b. Lake Size

The required size of the lake is dependent upon the fish species that are present. For lakes in which brook trout are the major species each lake will be assessed individually according to productivity evaluation. All other waters will be a minimum of 141 hectares to qualify for disposition.

c. Lake Chain Selection

To establish a lake chain unit a number of factors will be applied:
- the total area of the lakes in the chain will be 141 hectares or greater;
- the limiting feature of such a unit is that the lakes will be no further than 1.6 kilometres apart;
- the lake chain unit will provide a central site for the outpost camp and also allow for easy access for aircraft (using a Beaver aircraft as a standard); and,
- all lakes included in any lake chain will be viable fisheries.

3. DETERMINING LAKE CAPACITY

a. Lake Productivity Assessment

All candidate lakes which meet the above lake selection criteria will be analyzed further to determine if sufficient game fishery productivity remains to support a viable commercial outpost using a morphoedaphic index production calculation.

b. Present Use and Probable Fishing Pressure

Following the establishment of production estimates, present use figures must be obtained. In most cases in the Northeastern Region this figure will be insignificant because lakes which are receiving significant present use will probably be unable to support a commercial outpost camp.

In addition to present use, an esimate of expected outpost pressure will be obtained. This figure will vary among types of operations and the districts in which they are located.

c. Remaining Outpost Camp Capacity

To determine remaining capacity, the sum of present fishing pressure and estimated probable fishing pressure is subtracted from the total game fish production.

4. OTHER PLANNING AND MANAGEMENT ISSUES

A mini-lake plan will be prepared for all lakes which qualify as candidates for outpost camps. The mini-lake plan will conform to the Regional format established for the remote cottaging program.

5. GENERAL CONDITIONS

All air carriers and tourist operators are subject to the general conditions outlined in policy and procedure circular L.M. 3.03.05; June 29, 1977.

6. RATIONALE

a. Lake Selection

A lake or lake chain must be at least 141 hectares in size to qualify for consideration as an outpost camp site (unless the lake is a brook trout fishery).

Past experience, and the present situation suggest that this is the minimum size of lake that will support a viable outpost operation.

Brook trout waters are excluded from this restriction because these types of fisheries exhibit characteristics distinct from the typical pike - pickerel situation. For brook trout waters the catch per unit effort during the summer months drops to almost nil and the fishery is virtually unavailable for exploitation during much of the tourist season. The result is a reduction in the summer operating season. A brook trout lake consequently requires less productivity to sustain itself than similar sized warm water lakes.

Brook trout lakes are however subjected to winter use by snowmobilers gaining access publicly. If such use is occurring, it will be included in the present use calculation and will decrease the capacity remaining for a commercial outpost.

The introduction of the lake chain unit is based on the fact that several existing commercial operations make use of the number of nearby lakes in addition to the lake on which the camp is situated. Assuming that fishing pressure is evenly distributed it is then possible to consider a group of lakes as a unit or chain.

The unit can then be considered for a commercial outpost camp, providing that the chain totals 141 hectares. The criteria that lakes be not more than 1.6 kilometres apart has arisen from experience gained through conversation with operators. It has been established that clientele are unlikely to travel distances greater than 1.6 kilometres to get to alternate lakes even on brushed trails. To ensure that the entire unit receives a relatively even amount of fishing pressure, each lake in the chain unit must be designated as a viable fishery.

b. Productivity Calculations

To qualify for disposition, a lake or lake chain must be able to sustain use over an entire season. In several cases this will eliminate a number of lakes which can support only partial season use. Under existing conditions there is no practical method available to enforce and control this type of program.

c. Lake Trout Lakes

There is a major difference between lakes in which lake trout exist and those lakes in which there is a substantial lake trout population and for which the habitat conditions are favourable.

Further refinement of policy will be necessary in this regard. Lake trout will not be removed from the angling experience but will be managed to ensure the species continuation in as realistic a manner as possible.

d. Camp Size

At present there is little potential for the establishment of additional outpost camps of the maximum (10 man) size. Most future camps will be a smaller size. The average size of camp that is desired will be used as part of the expected pressure calculation. The size of camp desired must be based on local conditions and will consequently be determined on a case-specific basis.

7. DISCUSSION

This methodology is an attempt to provide a reasonable but expedient method of planning and coordinating the disposition of outpost camps. The guidelines are aimed at managing a fragile fishery and providing as much utilization as possible without jeopardizing the resource.

8. ELIGIBILITY AND DISPOSITION

As outlined in policy directive L.M. 3.03.05 an applicant must be at least 18 years of age and a conforming licenced tourist operator or a conforming licenced air carrier.

Disposition will be by a pre-advertised public draw. In cases where there are more applicants than available sites, all applicants will be assigned a number. The applicant whose number is drawn first will be given first choice of the sites, and so on, until all sites have been drawn.

9. IDENTIFIED LAKES

In the North Bay District 3 lakes - Greenwood, Richer and Rock Basin have been identified for tourist outfitters outpost camp operations. Gooderham, Otter and Shoal Lakes are proposed as candidates for future outpost camps subject to appropriate evaluation.

Other lakes important to the tourist industry for a variety of reasons (other than outpost camps, (i.e. day use fisheries, etc.) will be given special consideration in land use decisions. These are Manitou, Emerald, Eaglerock, Wawiashaski, Opeechee Boys, Red Cedar, Wicksteed, McPhee, Kaotisinimigo, Poplar, Hammell, North Spruce and South Spruce Lakes.

D: forest management agreements

The Ministry's forestry program is one of the major means of implementing the government's commitment to strong economic development in Ontario. The forest management agreements (FMA's) were developed to ensure a productive forest land base in perpetuity for the long-term health of the forest products industry. As with parks system planning, there is a relationship between these agreements and land use planning.

The Ministry undertook a review of the FMA process in 1981 which allowed it to make some technical adjustments. The review revealed that the processes used to deal with land use issues arising from FMA's are generally sound, and provided the opportunity to involve the public in the process.

Land use guidelines once in place, will provide the base from which FMA's will be developed.

For those FMA's which were completed or being negotiated prior to the completion of land use guidelines, District staff initiated development of a general land use map covering the FMA area.

This land use map showed those areas of the existing licence where forestry operations will be generally permitted. They also indicated where, to ensure the continuing success of resource management programs, forestry operations may be restricted (e.g. moose habitat), and where they may be prohibited (e.g. shoreline reserves along canoe routes).

The map was developed from direction provided by the *Strategic Land Use Plan*, the information provided through the District land use planning process to date, and Ministry staff's general knowledge of the areas. It formed the basis of negotiation with the company for areas to be excluded from the FMA or subject to special management prescriptions.

The candidate FMA area maps and relevant background data were then made available for public review and comment. After public review and comment the Ministry and the company carried out any necessary revisions to the FMA area, if required.

GLOSSARY

Back Country Recreation
This includes canoe tripping and backpacking in remote areas, accessible only on foot, or by manually powered water craft.

Candidate Park
An area designated in Ministry of Natural Resources land use guidelines and strategies which may be given official status as a park at some time in the future.

Capability
The natural ability of an area to provide continuous opportunity for benefits under an assumed level of management.

Capacity
The upper limit to which an area of land, or water, may be used or developed without an undesirable change taking place in the environment. Also called carrying capacity.

Cold Water Habitat
Waterbodies having characteristics that support cold water fish species, such as trout, whitefish, ciscoe.

Commercial Fishing
The taking for sale of fish other than game fish, by means of any hook-line, trolling line, spear, minnow-trap, dip-net, gill-net, hoop-net, pound-net, seine-net, trammel-net, trap-net, or trawl-net.

Crown Land
All land (including land under water) held by the Province, both land which has never been sold and land which has been reacquired.

Deer Yard
An area having available shelter and food, in which deer are usually found during the winter.

Earth Science Site
Public or private land where landforms of Provincial interest have been identified.

Fish Community
An aggregation of different fish species living and interacting together.

Forestry Purposes
Includes the production of wood and wood products, provision of proper environmental conditions for wildlife, protection against floods and erosion, recreation, and protection and production of water supplies.

Furbearers
Animals having commercially valuable pelts including beaver, mink, marten, otter, muskrat, fisher, fox, raccoon, wolf, lynx.

Goal
A general purpose to which the Ministry aspires.

Habitat
The place or type of site where an animal or plant naturally or normally lives.

Hazard Land
Land, which because of its physical characteristics in combination with its location presents a risk for its occupants including loss of life, property damage and social disruption (e.g. flooding).

Historical Park
A park area selected to represent the distinctive historical resources of the province in an open space setting, and protected for interpretive, educational and research purposes.

Historical Theme
A common activity or procedure involving a substantial portion of the contemporary population within a defined time span and geographic area.

Historical Theme Segment
A theme segment represents an important phase of a distinctive activity which took place in a specific time and place within Ontario.

Integrated Resource Management
The co-ordination of resource management programs to ensure that conflicts are minimized and that management which would benefit several programs is encouraged. Integrated management encourages multiple use, but recognizes that in some circumstances management of areas for a single purpose may be necessary.

Interim Property Management
To provide management of land acquired by the Ministry until such time as management is assumed by the intended user group.

Interim Use
Land and resource use and management practices which are permitted to occur over a period of time prior to the initiation of another identified use.

Intolerant Hardwoods
Includes the following tree species: poplar and white birch. The term "intolerant" refers to the sensitivity of these species to shade.

Lake Productivity
The rate of fish production is a waterbody determined largely by nutrient and energy inputs and exploitation levels.

Land Use Guidelines
A document which displays direction concerning the use of land and water in a defined area. It identifies where and how the Ministry intends to achieve its objectives in a specific district through the use of Crown land and through influencing the use of private land.

Land Use Planning
A process which culminates in a direction regarding the use of land.

Life Science Site
Public or private land where a natural habitat of Provincial interest has been identified.

Littoral Zone
The relatively shallow area of a lake normally adjacent to the shore that supports the growth of aquatic vegetation.

Management
The judicious use of means to achieve ends. Management may have various levels of intensity.

Mining Rights
The right to work the ores and minerals on or under any land. These may be granted separately from surface rights.

Multiple Use
A resource management or planning concept applied to very large areas to indicate that all basic uses are accommodated. Typically, two or more uses may occur on the same general area at the same time or in sequence.

Natural Environment Park
An area incorporating outstanding recreation landscapes with representative natural features and historical resources to provide high quality recreational and educational experiences.

Nature Reserve
An area selected to represent the distinctive natural habitats and landforms of the Province, protected for educational and research purposes to benefit present and future generations.

Objective
A quantifiable end result to be achieved.

Operational Plan
A part of a resource management plan stating the extent (includes human and financial resources) of all work of any nature to be carried out during one or more years of the management period.

Opportunity
A measure of recreation supply. It is used to describe the number of times a resource or facility can be used (occasions of use) in a given time period. An opportunity is considered not to be greater than one day.

Optimum Sustainable Yield
The concept refers to the maximum level of resource harvest which can be sustained on a long-term basis without causing detrimental effects on the resource base.

Policy
A decision concerning the objectives to be achieved and the means of achieving them.

Production Forest Land
Those lower capability agricultural lands, both forested and open, and higher capability lands with existing forest cover, from which the Ministry hopes to achieve their forestry targets.

Productive Forest Land
An area dedicated to the growing of merchantable timber or the production of other forest products.

Program
An activity undertaken by the Ministry to provide a service or manage a particular resource.

Protection Forest
An area wholly or partially covered with woody growth, managed primarily to regulate stream flow, prevent erosion, hold shifing sand, or exert any other beneficial influence.

Public Land
Any land owned or administered by a public body or agency. It includes Federal, Provincial and municipally-owned lands and land held by agencies such as parks commissions and conservation authorities.

Recreation Park
An area which supports a wide variety of outdoor recreation opportunities for large numbers of people in attractive surroundings.

Resource Management
The control and co-ordination of the use of resources to achieve specific ends, commonly applied, in particular, to natural resources.

Resource Management Plan
A plan by which the policies, objectives and targets usually of an individual program (except in the case of an integrated resource management plan) are implemented for a specific resource.

Selection Harvest
The removal of mature trees, either as scattered individuals or in small groups, at relatively short intervals and repeated indefinitely. The objective is representation of all age-classes distributed throughout the stand.

Sequential Use
Where one use is followed by another in planned sequence.

Shelterwood Cut
The removal of mature trees in a series of two or more cuts for the purpose of obtaining natural regeneration under the shelter of the trees that are left.

Site Class
A measure of relative productive capacity of a site for timber production.

Site District
A fairly large subdivision of a site region based on a characteristic pattern of climate and landform features.

Site Region
An area of land within which the response of vegetation to the features of landform follow a consistent pattern. Each specific type of land (defined in terms of relief, soil, texture, depth and drainage) within a specific site region has its characteristic plant succession.

Site Type
A lower order subdivision of a site region based on the interaction of microclimate, substrate and moisture regime. A characteristic association of plant species will develop on an individual site type within a specific site region. The number of site types also varies from site region to site region.

Sport Fish
For the purpose of this document, sport fish are the top predator species sought after by anglers.

Strategy
Planned actions or measures to achieve a desired end.

Succession
The replacement of one plant community by one of a different nature over time.

Surface Rights
All rights in land, other than mining rights, including sand and gravel deposits.

Target
A quantified end to be achieved or completed by a specific date.

Tolerant Hardwoods
Includes the following tree species: sugar maple, beech, basswood, yellow birch, red oak and white ash. The term "tolerant" refers to the ability of these species to tolerate moderate levels of shade.

Waterway Park
An area of outstanding recreational water routes with representative natural features and historical resources to provide high quality recreational and educational experiences.

Wetlands
Lands which are permanently or seasonally covered with shallow water and where distinctive soil conditions, plant and wildlife communities develop. These include wetland forests, (swamps), wetland thickets, marshes, bogs and fens.

Wilderness Park
A substantial area where the forces of nature are permitted to function freely, and where visitors travel by non-mechanized means and experience solitude, challenge and personal integration with nature.

Working Group
Tree stands having the same predominant species, and managed under the same rotation and broad silvicultural system.

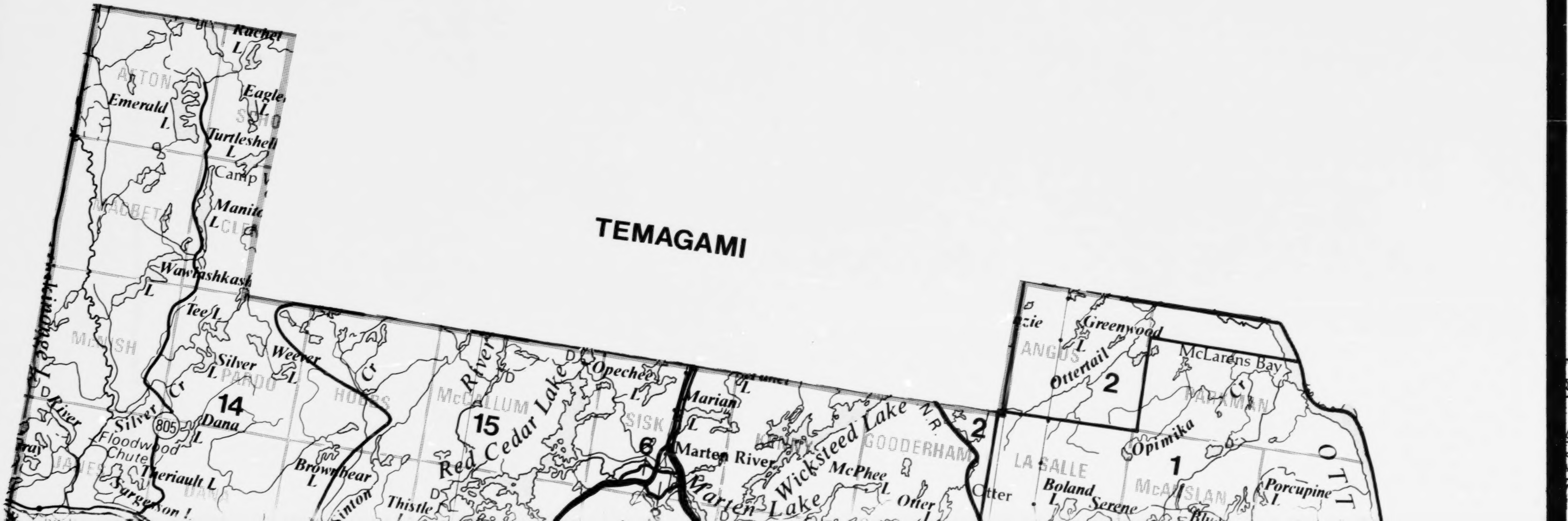
Work Plan
A plan prepared annually which defines what management activities are to be undertaken for that year.

Map 3

NORTH BAY DISTRICT

Area Designation

2 Resource Management Area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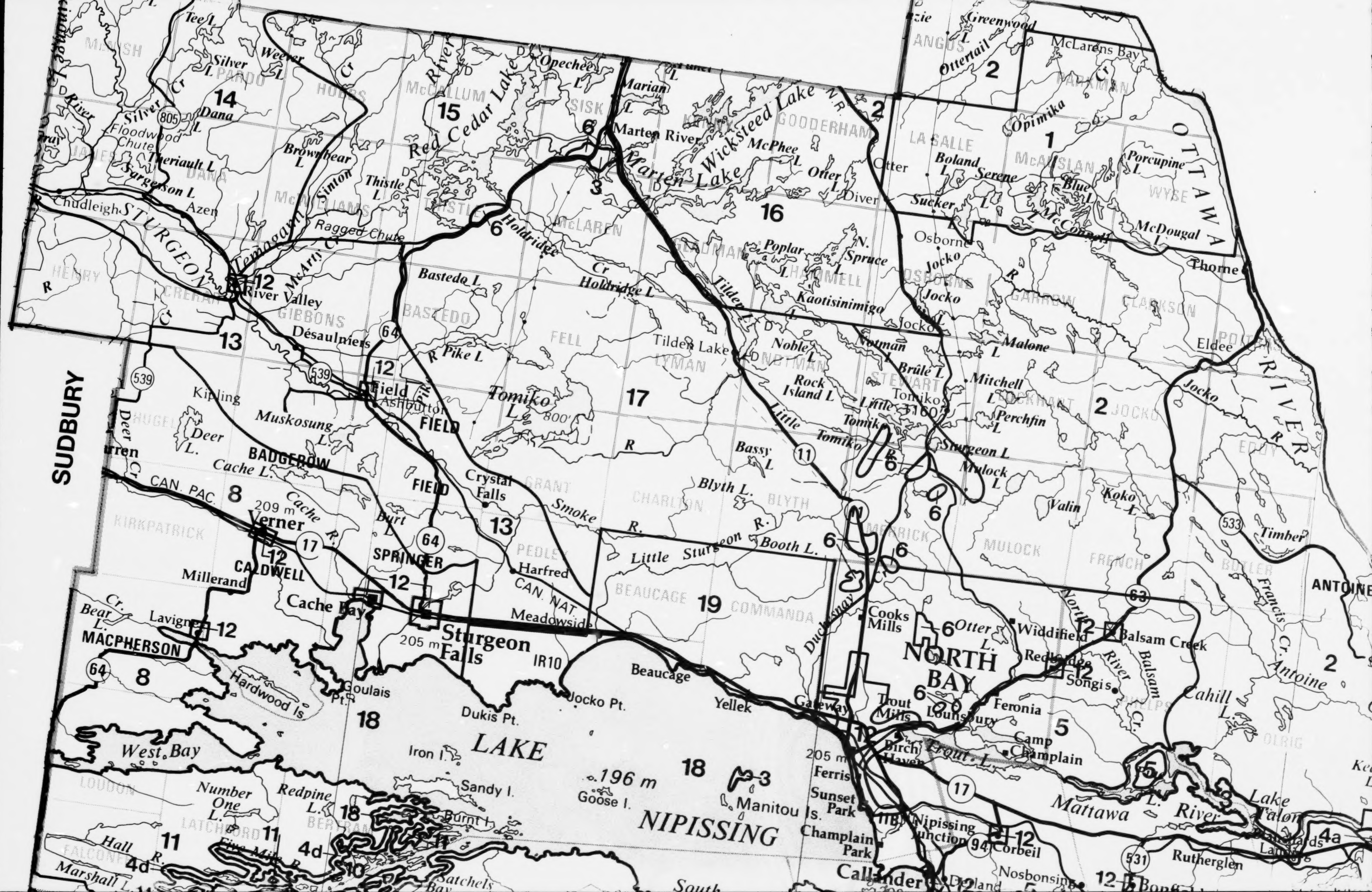
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Sunset Park
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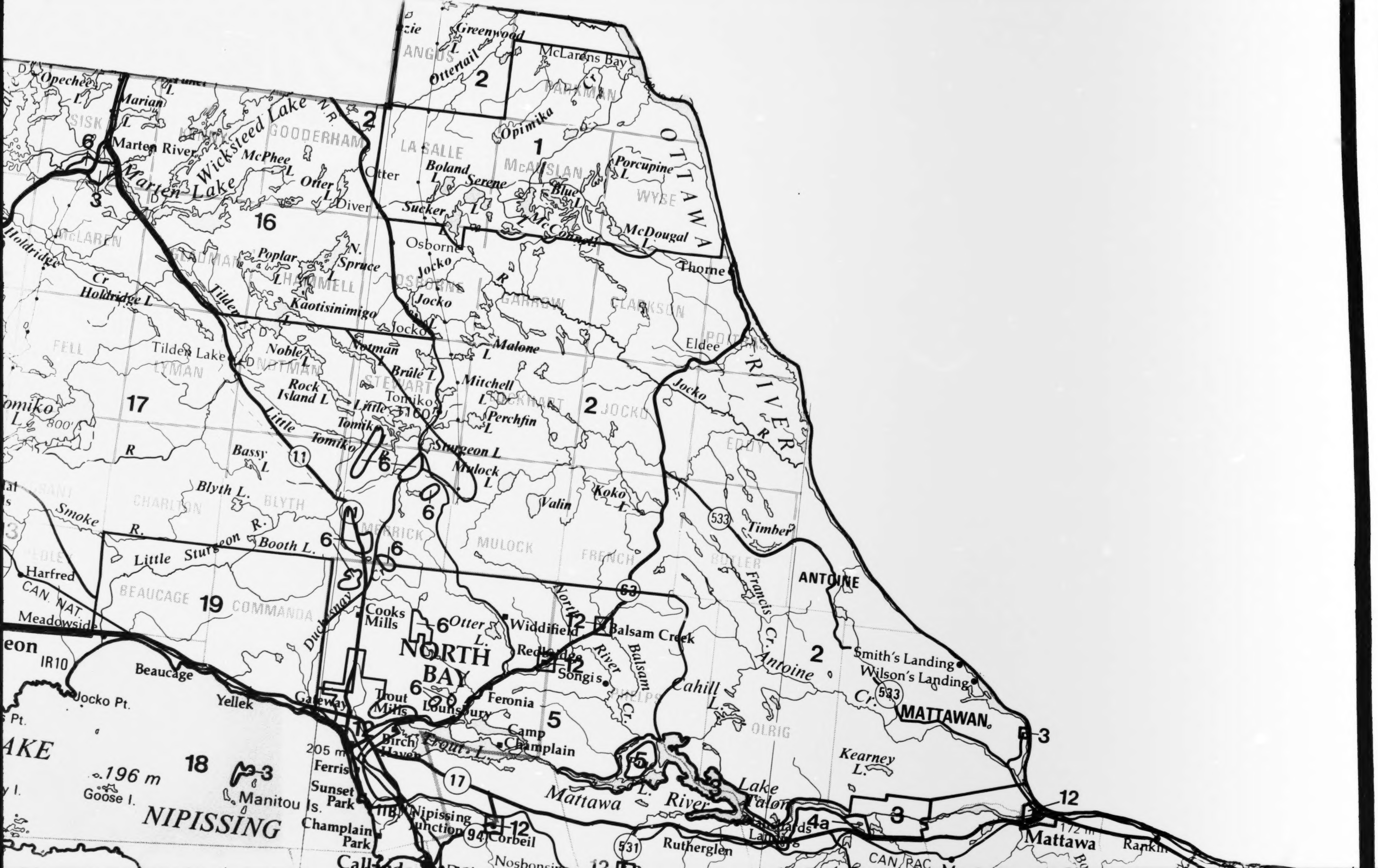

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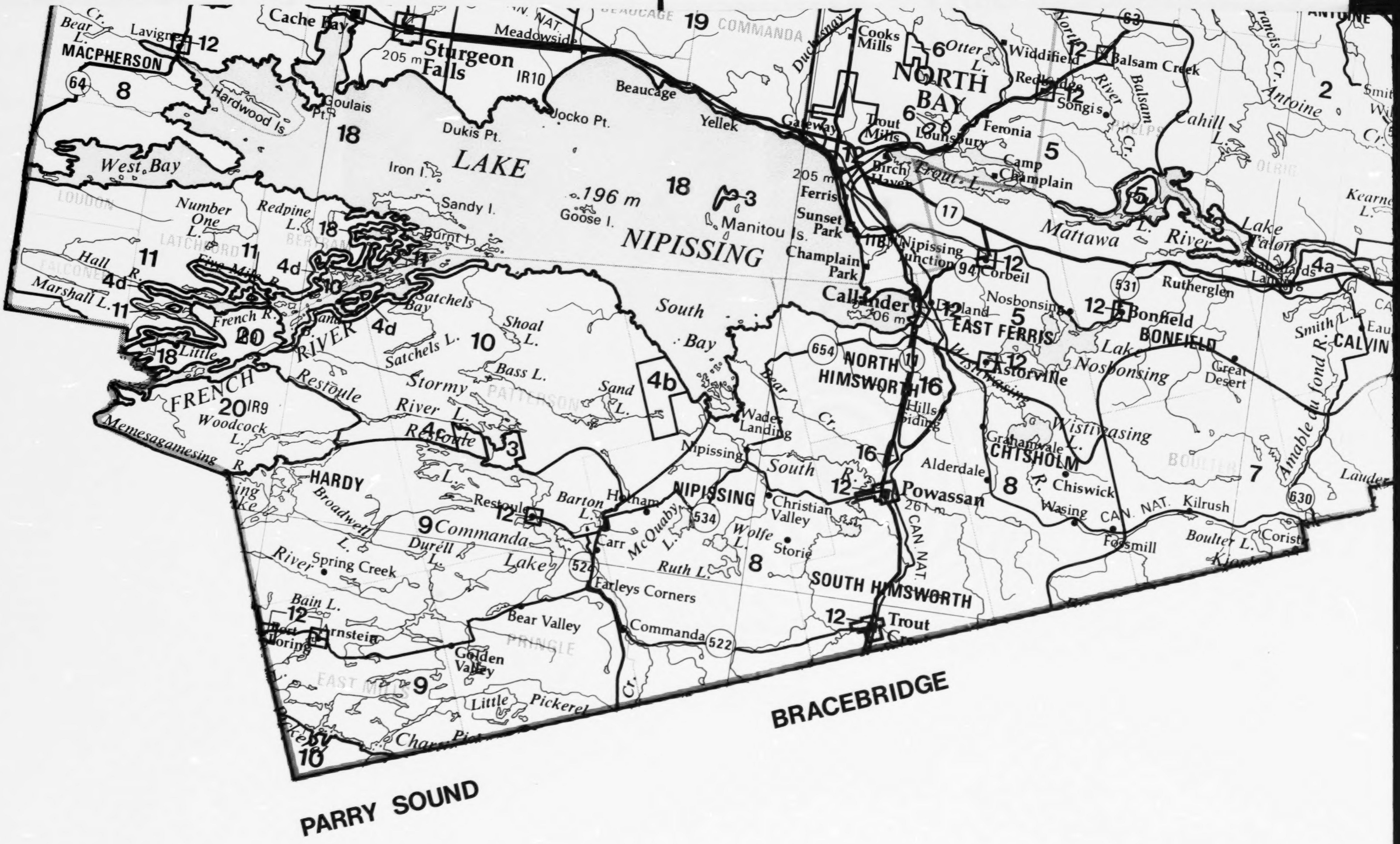
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Arnstein
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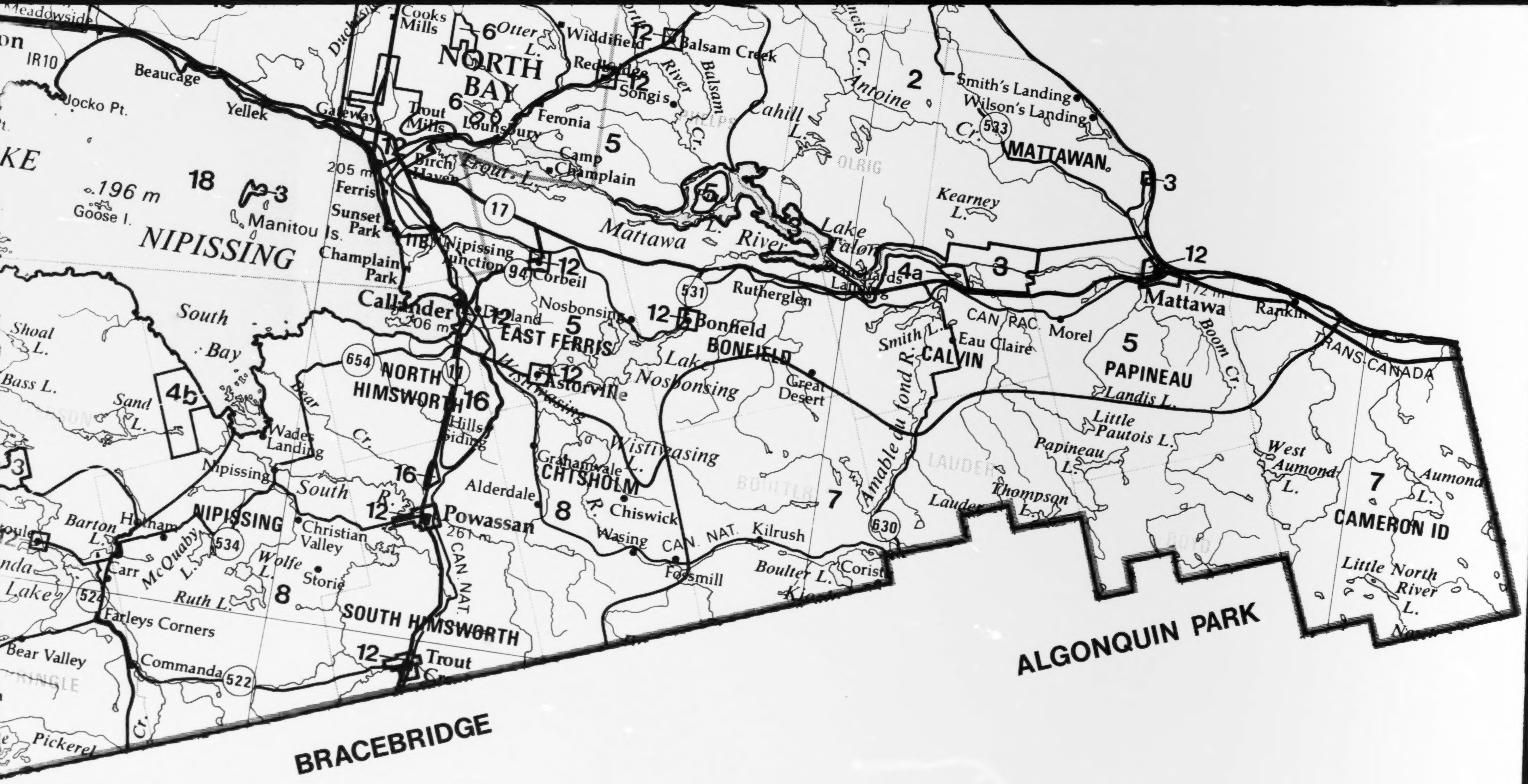
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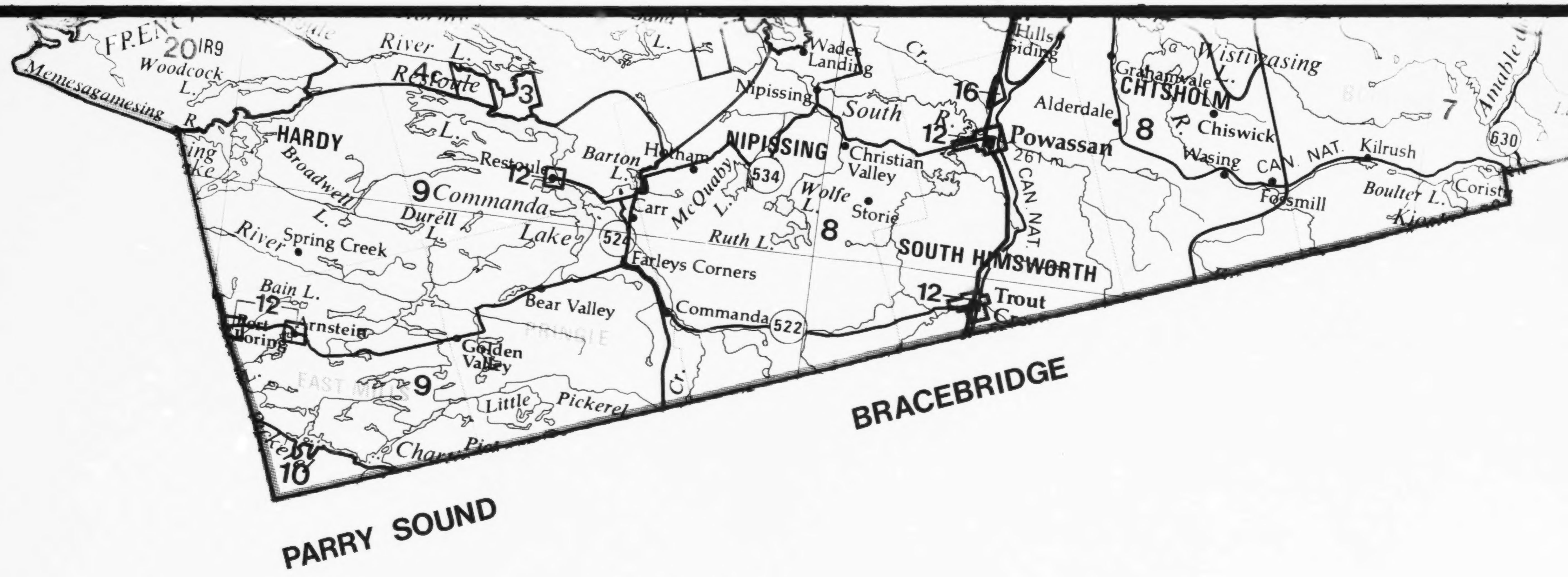
PAPINEAU
Boom Cr.
TRANS CANADA
Shoal L.
Bass L.
Sand L.
4b
654
NORTH HIMSWORTH
11
Astorville
Lake Nosbonsing
Great Desert
Amable du fond R.
Landis L.
Little Pautois L.
Papineau L.
Bear Cr.
Wades Landing
Hills Siding
Grahamvale
Wistiwasing L.
CHISHOLM
Alderdale
Chiswick
West Aumond L.
Aumond L.
7
Lauder
Thompson L.
CAMERON ID
Nipissing
South R.
Powassan
261 m
Barton L.
Hotham
NIPISSING
534
McQuaby L.
Christian Valley
Wolfe L.
Storie
8
Wasing
CAN. NAT.
Kilrush
Fossmill
Boulter L.
Corist
630
Little North River L.
Carr
Lake
524
Ruth L.
SOUTH HIMSWORTH
Farleys Corners
Bear Valley
Commanda
522
Trout Creek
Pickerel
Cr.
ALGONQUIN PARK
BRACEBRIDGE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Restoule L.
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Wades Landing
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South R.
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Alderdale
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Spring Creek
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SOUTH HIMSWORTH
Farleys Corners
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Trout Creek
Commanda
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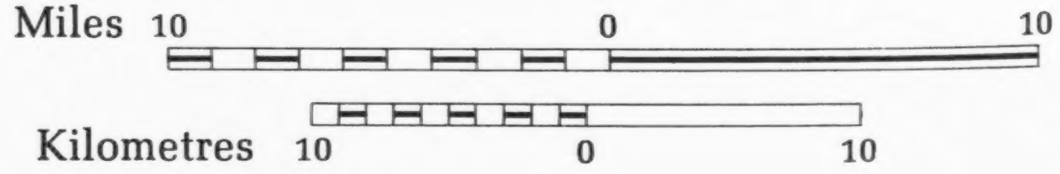
Port Loring
Arnstein
PRINGLE
Golden Valley
EAST MILLS
9
Cr.
Little Pickerel
Pickerel
10
BRACEBRIDGE
PARRY SOUND

Ministry of
Natural
Resources
Ontario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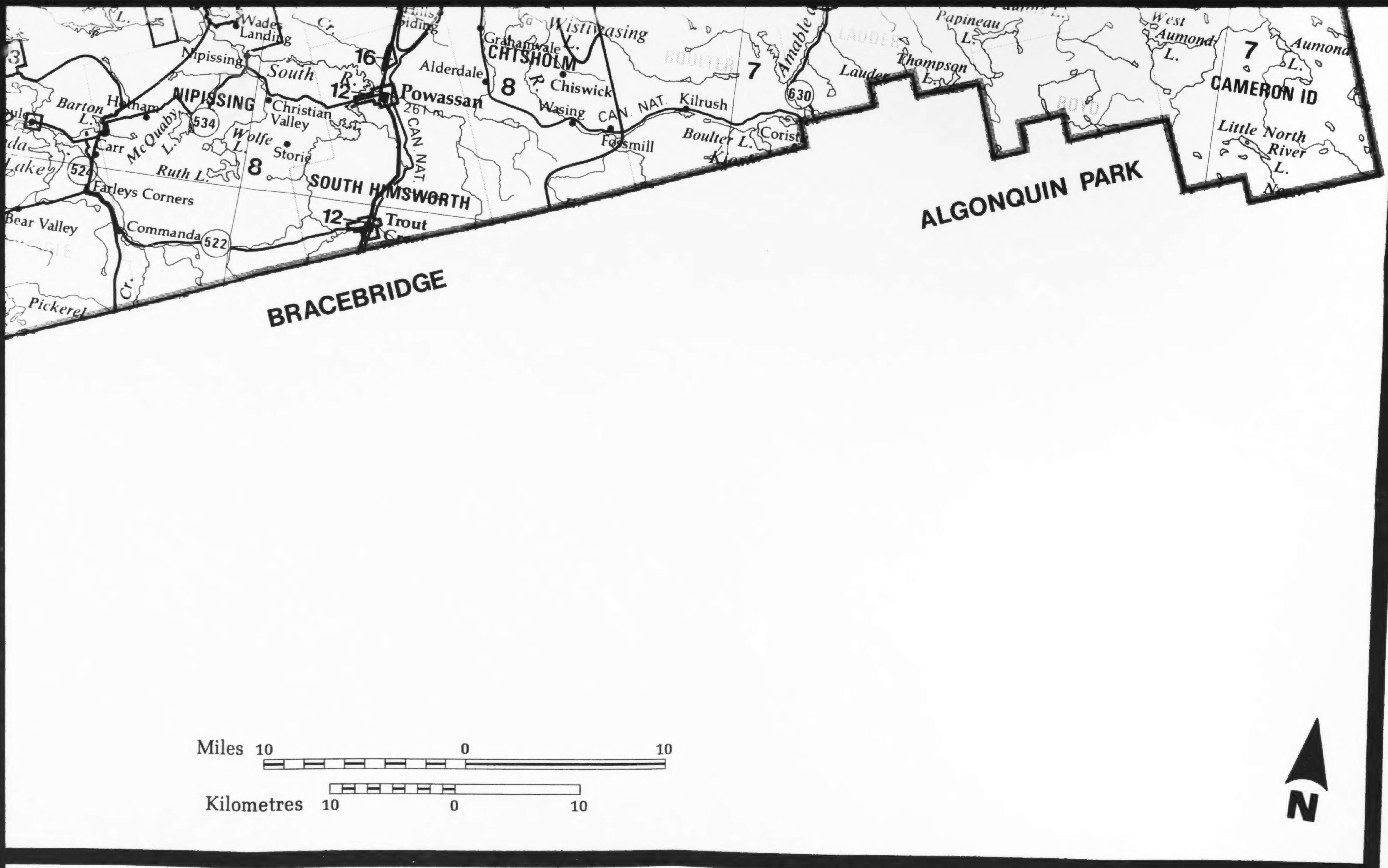
Wade Landing
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Thompson L.
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Farleys Corners
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BRACEBRIDGE
ALGONQUIN PARK
Miles 10 0 10
Kilometres 10 0 10
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